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FIRST EDITION.

THE VIRGINIUS.

Particulars of the Chase and Capture.

THE AMERICAN FLAG HAULED DOWN.

All the Captives Tried for Piracy.

Searching for the Virginius.

NEW YORK, November 13.—A letter from Havana gives an account of the steamer Virginius, from which it appears that on the 30th of October the Spanish Consul at Kingston advised the Governor at Santiago de Cuba that the Virginius was in the vicinity of Morrant Bay. The Spanish war steamer Tornado had that morning arrived at Santiago de Cuba, and four hours after the Governor received information of the Virginius she went in search of her.

The Vessel Sighted.

The following day, the Tornado under full sail and with but little steam on, as some slight repairs were being made to her machinery, came in sight of the Virginius, which probably supposed the Tornado to be a sailing vessel, as her course was not changed. On the Tornado every effort was made to hasten the repairs they were engaged in, and at two o'clock the chief engineer pronounced them completed.

The Chase.

All the steam possible was immediately got up, and the vessel headed for the Virginius, soon reaching a speed of fourteen knots, and slowly gaining upon her. The Virginius had, in the meantime, kept on her course, but divining the hostile intentions of the Tornado, changed it towards Jamaica, and being out of coal, commenced to burn petroleum, grease, fat and other combustibles from the provisions on board, such as hams, &c. Night closed in and the vessels were in the same relative positions, the Tornado, however, gaining. As soon as they got within gunshot the Tornado fired a gun, followed by three other shots and shell.

The Capture.

This brought the Virginius to, and two armed boats from the Tornado came alongside, took possession of the vessel, and made prisoners of all on board.

The American Flag Hauled Down.

At the time of the capture the Virginius was flying the American flag, but this was pulled down by a Spanish officer and the Spanish ensign hoisted in its place, although the papers of the vessel, duly dispatched for Colon, were handed to him. After the capture of the Virginius the next two hours were employed in transferring some of the prisoners to the Tornado and putting the prize crew on the Virginius. At midnight the vessels started for Santiago de Cuba, and arrived the following day at five in the afternoon, having been joined by the Spanish steamer Cantabro.

Arrival at Santiago de Cuba.

Upon their arrival in port the intelligence spread like lightning, and attracted an immense crowd of people. The Government palace and other public buildings were illuminated, and all the authorities, civil and military, went to felicitate the Governor upon the news, who, in the evening, gave a brilliant reception. The vessels were surrounded in the bay by a number of boats filled with bands of music and cheering volunteers. The festivities were kept up late into the night.

The Court Martial.

The following day, the 2d, a court martial was held on board the Tornado, which commenced at nine and terminated at four. All were tried as pirates, and the findings of the court and sentences were sent to the Captain General and Admiral in sealed packets. After the court had concluded its task all the prisoners, with the exception of Bembeta, Jesus del Sala, Gen. Ryan, and Pedro Cespedes, were transferred to the jail of the city, escorted by a force of one hundred volunteers and a number of marines.

A Cool Request.

General Burriel, it is said, cooly asked that all prisoners should be turned over to him, with the exception of the captain and crew, who should be sent to Havana at the disposal of the Comandante General De Marinats, and declared that within twenty-four hours afterwards all should be tried and executed, in order to avoid any complication with the exterior—foreign intervention. He also detained the telegram which the United States Consul decided to forward to the United States Consul at Kingston, reporting the capture and inquiring as to the nationality of the Virginius. The Virginius had her papers in order, and was dispatched for Colon, all the passengers appearing in the papers as laborers for the railroad building there.

Position of the Virginius at the Time of Capture.

All accounts differ as to the position of the Virginius at the time of the capture. One gives the capture as having been effected at twenty miles from Jamaica, and an official account states it to be at twelve miles. The *Diarro* states it at twenty-three miles; journals of Santiago de Cuba, eight miles and twenty miles, and the version of the *Voz de Cuba*, twelve miles. The commander of the Tornado publicly stated in Santiago de Cuba that an hour later the Virginius could have saved herself by entering some port of Jamaica.

It seems that the Virginius, shortly after the departure of the French steamer for Santiago de Cuba, left Jamaica on the 24th ult. It was the intention of the expeditionists to sail direct for Cuba, but a slight damage to the machinery obliged them to enter the port of Hayti. This they left, touching at Port au Prince, Hayti, and another port of the same island, until the 30th, upon which day they concluded to sail for Cuba and attempt a landing, and upon which day information that proved so disastrous to those on board was given the authorities at Santiago de Cuba.

NEW YORK

Two Men-of-War Ready for Service.

ROSENZWEIG RELEASED.

Revelations in the Nathan Murder Case Promised.

EMIGRANTS RETURNING TO EUROPE.

NEW YORK, November 13, 1873.

Charges Against a Shipping Commissioner.

The New York Ship Owners' Association declares that Captain Duncan, United States Shipping Commissioner, has assumed to monopolize in his office the entire business of engaging and shipping crews, and for the purpose has thirty-two agents employed, whom he pays out of fees received instead of turning the amount of said fees into the United States Treasury. One report of Commissioner Duncan shows that he used twenty thousand dollars of fees to pay subordinates.

Two War Vessels Ready for Service.

Some officers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard profess ignorance in regard to the receipt of orders from Washington, but at the same time every man that could be found was set to work on the war vessels Powhattan, Kansas and Juniata. The Kansas received a supply of stores this afternoon, and it is thought she will sail to-night. The Juniata will be ready to sail to-morrow night.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says Executive Officer Ranson of the navy yard, in an interview, said orders had been received from Washington about the fitting out of vessels, but he was not at liberty to make them public. He thought there was a prospect of war with Spain, and that the Government would undoubtedly proceed by taking Cuba. The Spanish frigate Arapiles, which has been undergoing repairs at the navy yard for the last two months, has had the plates removed, and could not possibly be got in trim for service in less than ten weeks.

M. E. Missions.

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church resumed its meeting this morning, Bishop Ames presiding. The Committee on the East Indian Mission recommended an appropriation of $37,944 for that object, which was adopted. The sum of $34,342 was set aside for the salaries of missionaries, and other sums, amounting in the aggregate to $79,376, were appropriated for the cause of missions in East India. The sum of $13,000 was allowed for the general expenses of the Italian mission, $3,000 for the extension of missions in that district, and $7,000 for the removal of the mission headquarters from Bologna to Florence. All appropriations for mission schools have been discontinued.

Emigrants Returning to Europe.

The officers of the German steamers Koenig Wilhelm, which sailed yesterday, and of the Cambria, which sails to-day, received a large number of applications from emigrants which had come out by them to work their passage back, some of them offering all the money they had left for the privilege. Such a thing has never occurred before, and the officers have taken as many as possible, though they have been able to employ only a few of the numerous applicants. So many men are out of employment that newly arrived emigrants have been unable to procure work, and the panic will probably thus prove a serious bar to immigration.

Public Health.

The American Board of Public Health continued its annual session this morning. Papers were read by Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, of New Jersey, Dr. Geo. M. Beard, Dr. Henry Hartshorn, Dr. J. P. Gilmore, Dr. James J. O'Dea and Dr. Elisha Harris on the general topic of sanitary laws and measures and quarantine principles and practice. It was determined to hold the next annual meeting of the board at Philadelphia on the second Tuesday in November, 1874.

The Nathan Murder.

Police Superintendent Matsell says that Irving, of Nathan murder notoriety, has promised, if accepted as a witness, to make further revelations respecting the murder, and that the District Attorney will inquire into the worth of Irving's story, and if found of any value, will give him the promise that he shall not be tried on the pending indictments for burglary.

The Detective Scandal.

The Police Commissioners say they cannot give a decision in the case of the Bank of England against Captain Irving and detective Farland, until they have thoroughly read the evidence. The evidence which the Bank of England relied on was not admitted by the Commissioners in the trial.

Rumored Defalcation.

A rumor was circulated in Wall street this afternoon that a deficiency to the amount of $600,000 had been discovered in the accounts of an officer of some western railroad company, and that one-third of this deficiency was to-day made good by the defaulter.

Sympathy for Cubans.

A meeting of influential Americans who sympathize with the cause of Cuban independence, was held at the Astor House this afternoon. A committee was appointed to arrange for a grand mass meeting to be held at an early day.

Undervaluing Silks.

The books of Auffmardt & Co., silk importers, have been seized on the charge that the firm have undervalued their importations to the estimated extent of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars.

Negligence to be Punished.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of the contractors of the Fourth avenue improvement and the owners of the boiler that exploded, causing the loss of life on Tuesday afternoon.

The Trial of Tweed Commenced.

The twelfth juror in the Tweed case was sworn in this afternoon, and the case opened by Mr. Peckham for the prosecution.

Labor in Brooklyn.

Five hundred laborers were set to work to-day by the Brooklyn Board of City Works.

Rosenzweig Released.

Rosenzweig was finally discharged from arrest to-day.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Important Decision—Railways Liable for Damages to Persons Injured while Traveling on Passes.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 13.—In the United States Circuit Court, this morning, in the case of Henry Horst vs. the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railway Company, for damages sustained by being thrown from a box car while riding on that road, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of eight thousand dollars. The case has excited unusual interest, as the plaintiff was riding on a pass, and the question was involved whether railroad companies are liable for damages sustained by persons traveling on passes.

The following is the Judge's charge:

"It is alleged that the defendant was the owner of a certain carriage used as a conveyance of cattle or other live stock and of persons owning or having charge of the same; that the plaintiff shipped six car loads of cattle in cars provided therefor, to be carried for a reward to the defendant, and to have a proper oversight and care of said cattle, became a passenger on such train, to be carried with said cattle as a drover to Pittsburgh, Pa.; that a caboose, or drovers' car, was attached to said train at St. Louis, on which the plaintiff was carried from St. Louis to Mattoon, Ill.; that the train arrived at Mattoon, Ill., about one o'clock at night, when the plaintiff was informed by the conductor that he was going to detach the caboose and leave it at Matton, and was commanded to remove from the caboose, get on top of one of the cattle cars, and that the plaintiff did get on top of a cattle car; and while being carried in this position to a point about one mile distant, where another caboose was to be attached to the train, by the negligence, carelessness and improper conduct of the defendant's servants, and without fault on the part of the plaintiff, said train was run or backed with great violence against said car or other obstruction, and in consequence of the concussion, and from the insecure position the plaintiff occupied by having been compelled to be carried on top of the car, he was suddenly thrown from the top of the car and injured. The second count of the declaration differs from the first only by omitting the obligation that the plaintiff was ordered by the conductor to get on top of a freight car, and in alleging that the defendant did not promise a drovers' car or other suitable conveyance for the carriage of plaintiff, and in consequence he was compelled to ride on top of a freight car. The defendant pleads two pleas—the general issue and a special plea—alleging the injury was occasioned by negligence of the plaintiff, to which special plea the plaintiff replies in denial. If the plaintiff has satisfied you, by a preponderance of evidence, that he was injured as claimed, and that the injury was caused by the negligence of those operating the defendant's train of cars, then the plaintiff has made out his case, and is entitled to a verdict, unless by his own want of reasonable care he directly contributed to the accident. But the burden of proving contributory negligence of the plaintiff rests upon the defendant, and it will not avail the defendant unless it has been established by a preponderance of evidence. It would not be enough to defeat a recovery that the plaintiff's want of care might have contributed remotely to the injury if the negligence of the defendant or her servants was the immediate cause, and if by proper care or precaution the defendant might have prevented the injury. Where carriers undertake to carry persons by that powerful agency of steam, public policy and safety require that they be held to the greatest possible care and diligence. If the defendant failed to exercise such degree of care and diligence in the transportation of the plaintiff, and the want of exercise was the immediate cause of the injury received, the plaintiff is entitled to recover, unless the defendant, by the want of reasonable care, duly contributed to his injury; and it would make no difference in this case that at the time the injury was received the plaintiff was traveling upon a ticket on which there was a printed stipulation that by receiving and using it he agreed to exempt the company from any injury that might befall him by reason of the negligence of the defendant or her servant. The company had no right to require from the plaintiff any such agreement, and its enforcement against the plaintiff would be contrary to public policy. If you believe a proper provision for the safety of drovers accompanying their cattle requires that a caboose or car be assigned to them, and that it would not be properly providing for their safety to compel them to ride upon the deck of the cattle or freight cars comprising the train, then you will have a right to consider if such facts have been proved, whether or not it was a proper exercise of care on the part of the defendant or his servants on the occasion when the injury occurred to detach at midnight the caboose in which he was riding from the remainder of the train, for the purpose of attaching to the train a caboose at a point a half or three-quarters of a mile distant, and to require the defendant to climb upon the deck of one of the cars, to remain there until the train should run where a new caboose should be attached, and until a new caboose should be thus attached, and if you should find these facts proved, and this was not a proper provision while he was exercising reasonable care to avoid danger, then you should find for the plaintiff. If you find for the plaintiff, you have a right, in estimating the pecuniary compensation, to consider the effect of the injury upon the past and future use of the injured limb, the bodily pain and suffering, if any, already borne, and which the evidence has shown he is likely to suffer in the future, as the direct result of the injury received; also the effect, if any, which the same has had and is likely to have in the future on his ability to attend to his ordinary affairs, and generally what will compensate the plaintiff so far as a pecuniary provision can be made for the actual injury received through the negligent conduct of the defendant."

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, November 13.—River ten feet six inches; rising. Arrived—Andes, Wheeling. Departed—R. W. S. Killinger, Pittsburgh.

LOUISVILLE, November 13.—River falling, with five feet six inches in canal and three feet six inches in pass down Indian chute. Weather cloudy, with light snow. Business improved. The steamer John Kilgore, for Cincinnati, added seventy-five tons of freight for New Orleans. Arrived—United States, Cincinnati; Dove No. 2, Madison; Tarascon, Henderson; Andy Baum, Cincinnati; Charmer, Cincinnati; John Kilgore, Cincinnati; Minneola, Memphis. Departed—United States, Cincinnati; Dove No. 2, Madison; Tarascon, Henderson; Andy Baum, Memphis; Charmer, Evansville; John Kilgore, New Orleans; Minneola, Cincinnati; W. J. Bohan, New Orleans.

CAIRO, November 13.—Arrived—Sam Roberts, Pittsburgh, 2 P. M.; City of Helena, St. Louis, 2; Jas. D. Parker, Memphis, 4; Mary Alice, St. Louis, 6. Departed—Baltic, St. Louis, 3 P. M. The Thompson Dean is still aground at the foot of Cumberland island and cannot get off till the river rises. River fallen six inches. Clear and cold.

EVANSVILLE, IND., November 13.—Cloudy and cold; mercury 27 to 34. River fallen 10 inches; 6¼ feet to Louisville and 8 to Cairo. Up—Geo. Roberts, Fayette and Arkansas Belle. Down—Mary Ament, Evansville and Morningstar. Business dull.

MEMPHIS, November 13.—Clear and cool. The river came to a stand last night; now declining. Arrived—Allegheny Belle, Pittsburgh. Departed—P. W. Strader and John Maude, New Orleans; City of Chester, St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—Arrived—James Howard and Susie Silver, St. Louis. Departed—H. S. Turner and Henry Probasco, Cincinnati; Mollie Moore, St. Louis. Clear and cool.

NASHVILLE, November 13.—River still falling; two feet four inches on shoals. Weather clear and pleasant.

Railway Accident Near Brownsville, Texas.

MEMPHIS, November 13.—An accommodation train from Brownsville for this city was thrown from the track near that place yesterday morning, by a bar of iron tied on the track, and the engine and one car wrecked. Only one passenger, Mrs. Agnes McKenna, of Batesville, Arkansas, was seriously injured, she having had her collar bone broken and was cut in the fore head. A car containing laborers from Chicago was demolished, but save slight bruises and cuts, none were injured. The engineer discovered the obstruction in time to apply the air brakes and check the speed of his train, else probably all of them would have been killed or wounded.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Massacre at Santiago de Cuba.

PROTEST OF THE VICE CONSUL.

His Action Obstructed by Spanish Officials.

THE GOVERNMENT PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES.

WASHINGTON, November 13, 1873.

The Massacre at Santiago de Cuba.

The news from Cuba received yesterday was so startling in its character, not only from the atrocity of the act reported, but from the fact that the Cuban authorities were ordered by the Madrid Government to stay further executions, that it created at first in official circles doubts as to its truth, but these have now been removed, and while credit of good faith is given to the Madrid Government, emphatic condemnation of the Cuban authorities for their swift vengeance and disregard of the commands of the home government is everywhere expressed. The Secretary of State yesterday, on receipt of the dispatch announcing the wholesale execution at Santiago de Cuba, telegraphed to Consul General Hall at Havana to instruct the Vice Consul at that port to inquire into the matter, and to enter an earnest protest against the haste of the trial in the face of orders of the Spanish Government for delay until a full examination could be made into all the facts attending the capture of the Virginius. Hall replied that the Vice Consul had already protested in the strongest terms against the proceedings, but that his action was seriously obstructed by the Spanish officials, all avenues of communication being closed against him. The telegraph line between Santiago and Havana being interrupted, he was prevented from telegraphing to Kingston, in order to make inquiry relative to the Virginius. When she was brought into port there was nothing left to him but the slow process of the mails, and this mode of communication was of no advantage under the circumstances.

Immediately on receipt of Consul General Hall's dispatch, the Secretary of State instructed Minister Sickles to enter with the Spanish Government a strong protest against the proceedings at Santiago, characterizing them as an outrage on civilization and humanity, and an insult to the American Government. General Sickles has replied that he has had an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and acted in accordance with his instructions; and, further, the Spanish Government, duly impressed with a sense of the responsibility, had promised to act in such manner as would show its disapprobation of the proceedings at Santiago, and at the same time its friendship for this Government.

The Spanish Minister had a long conference with the Secretary of State to-day, and Sir Edward Thornton was afterward closeted with the Secretary.

One of the points about which there is much solicitude is the position of the Virginius when she was captured. The first dispatch to Secretary Fish said she was captured six miles from the coast of Jamaica, while at about the same time a dispatch received at the British legation said the capture took place in British waters.

The President being restrained by the Constitution and laws from making war on Spain by attacking her colonies, all that can now be done is in the way of correspondence with the Madrid Government, the official papers to be laid before Congress, for such action as may become the dignity of the nation in vindication of its honor and full protection of its citizens. The Government, however, is meanwhile making preparations to meet all issues which may arise, even if they should require force, and this fact is apparent in the present naval movements. The Kansas has been ordered immediately to Santiago de Cuba, and will be commanded by Commander A. V. Reed. In addition to this vessel and the Mahopac and Manhattan, iron clads, the Powhattan and Osippi will also be ordered to active service in the North Atlantic squadron. The War Department will strengthen the forts in the gulf, having already taken measures for strengthening and additionally garrisoning Fort Jefferson, in Florida.

It is the general opinion here that Congress, acting on the recommendation of the President, will promptly take action on questions to be presented concerning our affairs with Cuba.

Report on the Wawaset Disaster.

District Attorney Fisher, in his report as to the burning of the steamer Wawaset, last summer, says there is not sufficient evidence of misconduct or inattention to duty to convict any officer or employe of the crime of manslaughter, and he will not institute any criminal proceedings, as it is clear, from the evidence, that the captain, mate and engineer violated the law by not being licensed. He will, unless instructed otherwise, bring suits to recover the amount of the penalty, a forfeiture of one hundred dollars in each case.

Visitors at the Executive Mansion.

There was a large number of visitors at the Executive Mansion to-day. Among those who had interviews with the President were Senator Morton and Governor Washburne, of Wisconsin.

Preparations for an Indignation Meeting.

Arrangements are in progress for the holding of a public meeting in this city to give expression to the popular sentiment in regard to the late events in Cuba.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $362,282,611.

FOREIGN.

CANADA.

The Fisheries.

OTTAWA, November 13.—Rotbery, British Fisheries Commissioner, has left for New York and Washington. He had several interviews with the late and present Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The fishery commission will shortly meet at Halifax.

Political.

TORONTO, November 13.—The conservatives nominated Sir John A. MacDonald to represent the western district of Toronto in the House of Commons, the seat having become vacant in consequence of the appointment of Crawford to the Lieutenant Governorship.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Bullion for New York.

LONDON, November 13.—The steamship Celtic, from Liverpool for New York to-day, carried £15,000 in bullion.

Watching the Proceedings Against the Captives of the Virginius.

LONDON, November 14—6 A. M.—The British Government has instructed its Consuls at Havana and Santiago de Cuba to watch the proceedings against the captives of the Virginius, as it has been informed that one of them is a subject of Great Britain.

SPAIN.

Cannonading at Cartagena.

MADRID, November 13.—The insurgent forts at Cartagena have opened a heavy fire on the land and naval forces of the Government.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., Nov. 13, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Northwest and upper lakes, and thence to the lower Ohio valley, rising temperature, northeasterly and northerly winds, veering to southeasterly, increasingly cloudy weather and occasional snow on the lakes.

For the lower lakes, northwesterly to northeasterly winds, very cold and partly cloudy and clearing weather, with occasional light snow.

For the Eastern and Middle States, northwesterly winds, cold and partly cloudy weather.

For Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, southwesterly winds and increasing cloudiness.

For the Southern States, northwesterly winds, low temperature, generally clear weather, with frost, except in the western gulf, where southerly winds, rising temperature and partly cloudy weather may be expected.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, November 13.—The steamships Elysia, Hermann and Columbia from New York, and Austrian, from Baltimore, have arrived.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The steamships Italia, from Glasgow, Holsatia, from Hamburg, Minnesota and Java, from Liverpool, have arrived.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—John A. Prall has been appointed Pension Agent at Lexington, Kentucky.

—Judgment by default was rendered by Judge Hawkins, of New Orleans, in over 9,000 tax suits.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

The War in Spain.

Still lower! Going, going down, are the prices of seasonable winter goods at the Boston One Price Cheap Clothing House. If goods sold low at this house last week, they are sold still lower this week. Come on! come on! Come right away and avail yourself of the chance to buy a suit of clothes or an overcoat while you can get it for less than the cost of making. The bargains must soon cease, for the stock is going like hot cakes. The motto of the Boston House just now is "Money." They don't want big profits. They want ready cash, and therefore they sell their goods below panic prices. Come, don't linger; but strike while the iron is hot, and get your clothing now for fifty cents on the dollar. Boston One Price Cheap Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street.

LIVELY SCENES IN COURT.

The Wind-up of the Dudley-Wales Trial—The Closing Passages Between Counsel—The Court and the District Attorney at Variance—His Honor Expresses His Views on Certain Convictions—The District Attorney on the Defensive—The Case of Mrs. Dudley Postponed.

Yesterday in the United States Circuit Court was in all respects the liveliest day since the commencement of the present session—Court, lawyers, prisoners and spectators equally lending a hand to increase the interest of the proceedings. Business was opened at the usual hour, ten o'clock, and as the general expectation was that the winding up of the case would elicit a fine forensic display, the crowd was proportionally increased in numbers. When the fragile tipstave, with the Stentorian voice, had secured the proper degree of serenity,

The United States District Attorney announced that the case for the Government would rest.

Counsel for defense offered no evidence, but Mr. De Campe proceeded to address the Court and jury,

IN BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANTS.

His argument continued for over an hour. It was based on the assertion that the crimes of which the defendants stood charged were nothing more or less than forgery and simple mail robber, and that there was no evidence to show them guilty of the terrible crime which the Government had endeavored to magnify their offence into. Addressing himself to the Court, Mr. DeCampe said the responsibility rested upon his Honor—upon the legal view the learned Judge might take of the testimony. There was not a tittle of evidence connecting them together, except their single trip to New York, and there was nothing unlawful shown to have occurred on that trip. The confession of Wales could not affect Dudley's case. There was no evidence whatever showing a conspiracy between the parties. For the sake of argument, he admitted that Dudley and Wales together negotiated the drafts.

MR. DE CAMPE AND HIS HONOR DIFFER.

Judge McKennan—"The evidence on that point is incontrovertible. What, then, is the inference?"

Mr. DeCampe—"The legal deduction—and we have nothing to do with moral inference—is that they were guilty of forging drafts. There is no testimony showing that Dudley had ever been guilty of robbing the mails."

Judge McKennan—"The evidence in this respect is a question of fact for the jury."

Mr. DeCampe—"Throwing out the testimony of Wales, contained in his confession, there is nothing to connect Dudley with the conspiracy but inference, in consequence of his having possession of the draft."

Judge McKennan—"You should not take any one fact and claim that the whole case rests upon it. There are facts, such as Wales' acquaintance with all the aliases of Dudley, made in his statement at Philadelphia, and the subsequent finding of memorandums in his possession containing all those 'aliases.'"

Mr. DeCampe argued at considerable length to the Court, but his Honor denied that the responsibility rested upon him. The question of inference, he said, was with the jury.

THE GOVERNMENTAL VIEW.

District Attorney Swoope closed the argument on behalf of the Government. He said he would consider it an insult to attempt, even if he were able to make any extended argument; the evidence adduced by the Government established the guilt of the defendants beyond the possibility of a doubt. They had been shown to have acted in concert and the course pursued by Dudley in going about from city to city under different names, opening up insurance offices in close proximity to express offices, paving the way for the appearance of Wales with stolen drafts, his effort to hide himself in the suburbs of Boston, with a forged marriage certificate to aid him, as proving charges made against them. He said the gentleman (Mr. De Campe) might think these offenses of trifling import, but the people of the country whose property had been stolen would not believe that these miscreants were innocent. "I am surprised that a lawyer—a man calling himself a lawyer—should presume to make such an argument before an intelligent jury."

DE CAMPE AND SWOOPE IN LOVELY ATTITUDES.

Mr. DeCampe (vehemently)—"I object to such language. It's not decent; it's not manly, and I won't allow it. I contend, too, that the evidence of Wales relative to Dudley was stricken out; that it is not right to refer it here."

The Court (soothingly)—"No, the language is not proper. There is evidence, however, of conspiracy."

The ruffled counsel were pacified, and moderated—the one resuming his seat and the other his speech. After a while the District Attorney remarked. "The gentleman who addressed you would have you consider it a trifling case—not greater than that of ordinary larceny tried every day in the Quarter Sessions. That is his estimate—that the correspondence of the people of the whole country, their money, their property, their business, their domestic relations, all passing over one of the great postal routes of travel, should be plundered by two miscreants like these. It may be a simple matter in the estimation of the counsel on the other side, but—"

Mr. De Campe (up like a springing jack)—"There, sir; that's enough. I object to that. You've no right to call a man a 'miscreant' until he's convicted. It's mean, it's vulgar, it's indecent."

Mr. Swoope (penitently)—"I am exceedingly sorry that I have shocked the gentleman's tender sensibilities. I am really sorry."

Mr. De Campe—"Such a remark should have shocked yours, if you had any." (Audible smiles from the lobby, wrathful disdain from the District Attorney, and a serene and soothing smile from His Honor).

The District Attorney then finished his argument without further interruption, and sat down opposite his legal antagonist—the two regarding each other with smiles of seraphic sweetness, while His Honor delivered the

CHARGE OF THE COURT,

in which he briefly laid down the law relative to conspiracy. He said he had been requested to charge that there was no evidence to sustain the charge of conspiracy, but this he said he could not do. On the other hand, he said, if the evidence was believed, there was enough to justify the conclusion that the defendants were guilty. His Honor then referred to the leading circumstances of the case, as developed by the evidence, and said it was for the jury to say whether or not that evidence sustained the charge.

"GUILTY."

The jury retired, and after an absence of twenty minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted. The penalty for the offense, as prescribed by law is a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment of two years.

The spectators were allowed a few moments to speculate upon this verdict before their attention was again called to business by the arraignment of Wales alone on an indictment charging him with stealing letters from the mails. He plead *nolle contendre* and the excitement in this direction was suddenly quieted.

DUDLEY TO THE FORE AGAIN.

The District Attorney next took off his gold glasses, brightened them up with his pocket handkerchief, gazed benignly around the court room, and then called the case of R. L. Dudley alone, on an indictment charging him with being an accessory before the fact of the robbery.

Mr. De Campe, counsel for the defendant, objected to the indictment, on the ground that Dudley could not be tried on the indictment, having already been convicted of the same offense. District Attorney Swoope contended that the indictment was entirely regular, and read the act of Congress in support of his views.

Mr. De Campe—"I do not think, Your Honor, that the act of Congress covers the offense charged."

The Court was of the opinion that the indictment would hold.

Mr. Swoope then read a portion of the testamentary evidence of Gov. Washburne, when the Court stopped him, when Mr. De Campe admitted that the evidence was sufficient to convict under the indictment, and proposed to submit the case to the jury and then to make a motion in arrest of judgment, on the ground that the act of Congress did not cover the offense.

STRUCK WITH A SCRUPLE.

The foreman of the jury essayed to speak.

The Court encouraged him to proceed.

The Juror (gravely—"Well, sir, if your Honor pleases, we don't see how we can. We are sworn to try the case according to the evidence, and we have no evidence." [A round of smiles.]

The Court explained the matter to the satisfaction of the conscientious juror, that the prisoner's plea was evidence, a verdict was rendered accordingly, and the Court took a recess.

NOT DONE WITH DUDLEY.

At the opening of the session in the afternoon all the parties were on hand promptly, and the name of R. L. Dudley was warbled again by the District Attorney. Dudley and his counsel, Mr. DeCampe were in attendance, and Mr. Swoope then called up the indictment against Dudley for being an accessory after the fact, *i. e.*, retaining a guilty knowledge of the stealing of the letter containing Governor Washburne's draft in favor of Dr. Richardson, of Boston, for $1,500, which was done by Wales.

Mr. DeCampe (Amazed.)—"Why your Honor when is this thing going to end; where is the law for convicting a man half a dozen times for one offence?"

Mr. Swoope—(severely.) "It is not one offence. He is convicted first of conspiracy, then pleads guilty to being an accessory *before* the fact and now the Government charges him with being an accessory *after* the fact. They are all separate offences."

Mr. De Campe couldn't so understand the matter and there was another wrangle. The Court finally was appealed to.

Judge McKennan—"Havn't you convicted the man for negotiating the draft."

Mr. Swoope—"Certainly."

The Court—"And is not the whole offence."

Mr. Swoope—"No sir, the act of Congress makes them all separate offences."

THE COURT AND MR. SWOOPE DISAGREE.

The Court admitted that the robbery could be proven and any assistance, but was not clear as to whether a man could be convicted on two charges *before* and *after* the fact of the crime. There must be some limit.

Mr. Swoope (loftily)—"Why, your Honor, if that is not the law, we have been committing some very grave blunders in the Court. Why, sir, I have already half a dozen men in the Penitentiary convicted under just such indictments."

The Court (inquiringly)—"Well, Mr. Swoope, isn't it possible that you have some men over there who ought not to be there?"

Mr. Swoope (smilingly)—"I think not, your Honor."

The Court (decidedly)—Well, *I* think you have; I know of one case at least."

Mr. Swoope (surprised)—"Who is that your Honor?"

The Court (emphatically)—"Why, that poor black man you sent over the other day, on an indictment for passing counterfeit money."

Mr. Swoope (doggedly)—"I think he was properly convicted."

The Court (waking up)—"Well, *I* don't. *You* may know something that was not brought out in the evidence, but the evidence didn't convict him; and, sir, if I had been on the bench, I would have taken all proper means in my power to prevent him being used in that way."

Mr. Swoope—"Well, I *know* he was guilty."

The Court—"Perhaps you do, but it didn't appear so in the trial. But let us proceed with this case."

The spectators heaved a regretful sigh as this interesting colloquy was thus ended.

A CASE FINALLY DROPPED.

The legal point under dispute was argued for some time, but the Court was not satisfied as to the right claimed by the Government.

Mr. Swoope—If your Honor has any doubt about the matter your Honor can admit the entering of the *nol pros.*

The Court—We will do that.

So a *nol pros* was entered.

By this time matters were pretty lively all around, and the next procedure was looked to with interest. Mr. Dudley, as before, was the hinge for a legal dispute. The counsel had been discussing something in connection with the case, which discussion seemed not have been wound up in the most amicable manner.

THE COURT WANTS BUSINESS.

Finally the Court directed business to proceed, and called out the next case on the trial list against Dudley.

Mr. Swoope—"I object to this. case being tried."

The Court (surprised)—"Why?"

Mr. Swoope—"The Government is not ready for trial."

The Court (decidedly)—"Oh, that is not enough. We must have a better reason than that, or the trial must proceed."

A jury was then called and the Court ordered the Government to proceed.

Mr. Swoope—"Your Honor the crime charged in this indictment was committed in another district and I intended when I objected to it being tried now, to ask that the prisoner be removed to another district for trial."

The Court—"That reason is sufficient. The next case is that of the United States against B. L. Dudley for stealing a letter from the mails. Go on Mr. Swooope." (Sensation again in the lobby.)

Mr. Swoope—"If your Honor please, I want that case continued."

The Court—"What for?"

Mr. Swoope—"Because I'm not ready to try it."

The Court—"I've said that won't do."

Mr. Swoope—"The government is sovereign and I do not think I am wrong in asking on its behalf that this case be continued."

AND THE COURT SPEAKS ITS MIND.

The Court—"The Government certainly has rights, but so has the prisoner. If this case is to be continued it is not because the Government is not ready, but because of reasons satisfactory to the Court. This prisoner has been in jail, and there must be a limit to imprisonment before trial. I would have you understand, sir, that it makes no difference in what position a party may stand before this Court, he can make no arbitrary rulings. The Court decides, not counsel. The Constitution of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania gives the right of a speedy and fair trial to every man charged with an offense, and while I am on the Bench I intend to fulfill my duty in that direction to the very letter."

Mr. Swoope, (interrupting)—"Perhaps, your Honor, I was a little provoked."

The Court, (emphatic)—"Hear me. You, sir, as District Attorney, can determine when a case shall be called, but when a case is on the list and the prisoner in jail, it is not in your power or mine to continue it beyond a reasonable time without very good reasons. No such arbitrary power is vested in you."

Mr. Swoope—"That has always been a point of difference between the Court and myself."

The Court—"No, sir; it has not. The difference is between you and the Constitution of the United States." (Smiles.)

Mr. Swoope.—"Well, I'll not argue the point now. I will ask you to make an order sending this to another district, because the offence has been committed there, and it must be tried there, as we have no jurisdiction."

The Court—"Oh, that alters matters. That's a good reason, and the continuance is so ordered. What next? I see here a case marked against Mrs. Dudley. What's to be done with that?"

Mr. Swoope—(fiercely) "Try it. I ask an attachment to be issued to have her brought into Court.

The Court—"All right. It shall be issued."

THE PLEASANTRIES WOUND UP.

While His Honor, however, was preparing to make the order an officer announced that Mrs. Dudley was in the Marshal's office, and in a few moments she was brought in.

A jury was ordered and the sixth man had taken his seat, when Mr. Swoope arose and addressing the Court, said: Your Honor, I was a little provoked when I called the case. I had promised Mr. Marshall when he was counsel for Dudley that I would not call the case against his wife. I now ask your Honor to order its continuance.

The Court—"Under the circumstances that is a proper reason, and it is so ordered."

It was now the hour of adjournment and His Honor glancing at the list and observing that the next case was that of the E. A. Greenway vs. the Consolidated Gas Company,—an argument that will likely take a day, adjourned Court until this morning.

THE COAL MINERS.

Their Meeting Yesterday—The Reduction of Wages Discussed—The Conclusion Arrived At.

On yesterday morning according to previous announcement the miners met in delegate convention at their hall in the English building on Fourth avenue. The following banks were represented: Hartley's, Long's, Crombie's, Smith's, Bell's, Negley's, Miller & Huntsman's, Cherry's, Jones & Laughlin's, Stone's, Rischer's, O'Neill & Walton's, Osceola, Buena Vista, Wilkinsburg, Turtle Creek, Spring Hill, Sandy creek, Plumb creek and Hite's station.

The President, Mr. William Street presided, Mr. George Archibald acting as Secretary and Mr. Daniel Lanney being chosen assistant.

After the reading of the minutes, the Secretary, at the request of the President, stated why the meeting was called. He said the Railroad Coal Producers' Exchange met a week ago last Tuesday and agreed to reduce the railroad men eighty cents on a hundred bushels. He thought it wisdom to have the men together to see what they would do in reference to the reduction. This meeting had therefore been called.

The President, Mr. Street, then stated some private grievance of his own in regard to being accused of "blacklegging." The Convention took no action in the matter

Reports from railroad pits were then presented.

Several of the delegates then stated that they would be satisfied with a reduction to $3.50 per hundred bushels.

Mr. Langham, of Osceola, said the men there had been out four weeks, and they are willing to stand by the action of the meeting.

Mr. Davis said he did not see how they could get along at a less price, nor could they afford to strike.

Mr. Bradley said he thought from the tone of the reports the men were willing to be reduced to $3.50.

Mr. Brown said he had been able to get along with a large family of children at a less price, and he thought he could suffer a reduction now.

Mr. Smith said that he thought they would be able to get along in some way. He did not believe in submitting to the operators simply because they think they have the advantage of us.

Mr. Steiner said that if the operators were willing to give the benefit to the people of Pittsburgh, he was willing to come down on the price. They have come down to eleven cents, and the miners should receive, at that rate, $3.66 per hundred. If the miners dig for $3.50, the operators should sell at ten and one-half cents per bushel. But they propose to sell at eleven cents, and ask the miners to dig for $3.20 per hundred. He thought if they would give the people the benefit of the reduction the miners would willingly come down.

Mr. Bradley moved that they come down to $3.50 per hundred bushels for mining.

Mr. Broom moved as an amendment that they will not agree to a greater reduction than 10 per cent., which would make the price $3.60 per hundred bushels.

Mr. Street said that the course he would advise would be to work at the price the operators propose, $3.20 per hundred. Let us submit and be their slaves this winter, and in the meantime organize and adopt such measures that will give us strength to accomplish whatever we desire at the proper time. Rev. Mr. Fuller said there had been a reduction in almost all kinds of labor. He thought the better way would be to retreat in the best order possible, and preserve their organization intact.

The hour of noon having arrived, the Convention adjourned for one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Street, at half past one o'clock.

The discussion on the reduction of wages was again discussed. The discussion continued for some time, and finally a vote was reached on the proposition to submit to a reduction of ten per cent., and the President declared the question carried by a vote of ten in the affirmative to nine in the negative, the votes being taken by a show of hands.

The result of the vote caused a considerable show of feeling, and a call was made for the yeas and nays. The result of the call was that the representatives from the following pits voted in the affirmative: Hartley's, Long's, Crombie's, Smitley's, Bell's, Negley's, Miller & Huntsman's, Cherry's, Jones & Laughlin's, Rischer's—10; and in the negative the following: Stone's, O'Neil & Walton's, Osceola, Armstrong's, Wilkinsburg, Turtle creek, Sandy creek, Stone creek, Hite's—9.

The President announced the proposition again carried.

(This action is equivalent to an agreement on the part of the railroad miners to mine coal hereafter at the rate of $3 60 per 100 bushels.)

On motion it was resolved that at the next Convention the restriction of labor would be taken up.

A discussion was then raised in regard to the pay of river men, and the following motion was presented by Mr. Chew:

That the rivermen do not accept a reduction of wages.

Mr. Cherry moved that the motion be laid on the table.

The latter motion carried, and consequently the river men's interests were left unacted upon.

The Convention then adjourned.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

[*Full Bench—Chief Justice Read presiding.*]

McClurkan vs. Byers & Co. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. Arguments continued by Shiras and Woods for defendants in error and Marshall for plaintiff in error.

CONTESTING OVER AN INHERITANCE.

John Hickman, Administrator of the estate of Moses Middlesworth vs. James Blackmore, et al. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Ewing and Gibson for plaintiff in error, and Woods and George P. Hamilton contra. Moses Middlesworth was a rich farmer in Allegheny county, and at the date of his will had six daughters, one son and a grand-daughter, a child of his son Jesse, who was then dead. His large estate he divided among his children pretty equally. The widow Elizabeth Middlesworth. died in about ten years after her husband's death, and Jonathan, a son, never paid a legacy of $500 bequeathed to her. Soon after the widow's death the acting executor sold the land in which she had a life estate, and divided the proceeds among the grandchildren as directed in the will. On the 1st of June, 1846, on the allegation that the devise to him created an estatetail, Jonathan, by deed, to bar entail, duly entered and recorded, conveyed the land in dispute to Wm. Woods, who by deed of even date reconveyed the same to Jonathan Middlesworth, who in July, 1853, conveyed the tract of land to Thomas Blackmore, for the consideration of $15,990, of which $2,000 were paid in cash, and the bond and mortgage of Blackmore was given for $13,990, $2,000 to be paid at certain dates, and the residue after the death of Jonathan Middlesworth, at the rate of $1,000 annually until paid, with interest semi annually during the life of Middlesworth. This residue remains unpaid. Thomas Blackmore, by his will, devised the land in dispute to James and Samuel B. Blackmore. Jonathan died in 1869, unmarried, and leaving no issue. The executors all being dead, letters of administration, *cum testamento annexo* were granted to John Hickman, who brought an action of ejectment against the defendants in error and below. Under the instruction of the Court the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for the land described in the writ, about two hundred acres in Upper St. Clair township, subject to the opinion of the Court upon a question of law reserved. The Court afterwards held that the will of Moses Middlesworth created a fee entail, and not a fee simple, in Jonathan Middlesworth and that the entail had been properly barred, directed judgment to be entered for the defendants. The plaintiff in error and below claims that upon the death of Johathan Middlesworth, the estate given to him by the will of his father terminated and that it has become the duty of the administrator to sell the land and dispose of the proceeds as directed by the testator, and accordingly takes exceptions to the decision and order of the Court below, and brings the case to the Supreme Court on a writ of error.

Criminal Court.

[*Before Judge Stowe.*]

The entire day was consumed by the case of the Commonwealth vs. J. Campbell, Chas. Seibert and Thomas C. Stroup, indicted on oath of John G. Lang for engaging in a conspiracy to indict him. The case is still on trial.

The trial list published yesterday will be taken up to-day.

Court of Common Pleas.

[*Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.*]

The case of John Keith vs. Albert Bernett, an action to recover for alleged damage received, is on trial before Judge Collier.

The case of John Loeffler vs. Michael Haysmair, which is an action to recover for damages sustained and personal injury received, has been on trial all day before Judge Sterrett.

There is but one case marked for to-day—that of Cole vs. Cole.

District Court.

[*Before Judge Hampton.*]

The argument list will be taken up in this Court to-day.

U. S. District Court.

[*Before Judge McCandless.*]

COURT AT CHAMBERS.

In the case of Wilmarth & Rolfe the petition of assignee in bankruptcy was referred to Register Woodruff for examination.

In the case of Samuel M. Orr, of Allegheny, in bankruptcy, the petition for leave to sell the stock of jewelry on hand was granted.

Stevenson & Eicher, of Mercer, Pa., were adjudged bankrupts on petition of S. P. Shriner & Co., of Pittsburgh, and the matter referred to Register Marchand.

Reese, Owens & Co., of Pittsburgh, creditors, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of Stewart, Cooke & Co., of Mansfield, Allegheny county.

An order was issued against Walterman Palmer, of Georgetown, D. C., to show cause why he should not be adjudged a bankrupt, on petition of Joseph Kirkpatrick, President of Cascade Iron Company.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

Issued to Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the Week Ending Tuesday, October 28, 1873, and Bearing that Date, Reported Weekly for the "Gazette" from the Office of Messrs. Hill & Ellsworth, No. 771 G Street, Washington, D. C., Solicitors of Patents and Counsellors in Patent Cases, from whom all Information Regarding Patents can be Obtained.

143,951.—Salt and Peper Dredge Combined—Thomas B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to James S. Atterbury and Thomas B. Atterbury, same place. Application filed October 3, 1873.

143,954.—Utilizing Gas as a Motive Power.—Ogden Bolton, Jr., Chartier's township, Allegheny county, Pa. Application filed July 17. 1873.

143,958.—Spring Wagon.—George A. Brice, Townville, Pa. Application filed August 20, 1873.

144,005.—Locomotive Air Brake.—George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed July 18, 1873.

144,006.—Steam and Air Brake.—George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed July 24, 1873.

144,015.—Car Coupling.—William Charles Brooks, Stoneham, Pa. Application filed April 19. 1873.

144,046.—Flue Cleaner for Boilers.—Jacob Armbruster, Petroleum Centre, Pa. Application filed September 11, 1873.

144,061.—Method of Making Footed Glass Bowls.—Elijah G. Cate, Wheeling, W. Va. Application filed May 17, 1873.

144,118.—Hand Washing-Rubber.—Austin S. Mann, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed October 13, 1873.

144,154.—Sawing Machine.—Edward H. Stearns, Erie, Pa. Application filed April 14, 1873.

LADIES' FURS.

Immense Stock—Great Bargains—The Best Place in the City to Make a Purchase—Call and See for Yourselves.

The reason that the hat, cap and fur emporium of Wm. Fleming & Co. is so very popular, is that the enterprise of the firm is always equal to the public demand and popular taste. We should as soon expect to go home and find the fire out on a cold, rainy day, and return to our business without having enjoyed a warm savory meal, as to expect other than the finest, largest, most beautiful, and most stylish hats, caps and furs at Fleming's to be found in the city of Pittsburgh. This house is the great resort of the public for everything desired in their line of trade. Their stock is sufficient for the gratification of every taste. Not only do the gentlemen know and appreciate this fact, but the ladies have long since awarded the palm to them in the matter of superior and elegant furs; while all acknowledge that the firm make good their declarations and do really keep the largest and finest line of ladies' furs in the market, and that all their goods are marked down to the lowest price, which price is as low, if not lower than the same qualities of goods are sold by any other house in the city.

The *One Price System* is strictly adhered to, and never fails to give the most complete satisfaction to all their customers.

It is well known that, owing to the panic that prevails all over the country, business is depressed. Taking advantage of this fact, Messrs. Wm. Fleming & Co. have laid in an immense line of all the finest and most fashionable goods which have been marked down to prices to suit the times, thus giving their customers all the advantage of the decline in prices.

The stock is all fresh, of the finest quality and made in the newest styles,

EMBRACING IN PART

Hudson Bay Sable sets, German Fitch Siberian Squirrel, Alaska goods, fine Mink Sable sets, and the finest line of Mink Sable Cloaks ever brought to this city; fine Seal Sacks, Russian Sable sets—in fact, everything in the Ladies' and Gents' Fur Line.

Those who have a knowledge of the house of Fleming & Co. need no assurance from us that the goods offered will be found to be such as are represented, as the firm has an established reputation for reliability. There can be no more useful and acceptable present for the holidays than a nice set of Furs, and surely no better opportunity was ever afforded to secure such a one than now, at Fleming & Co.'s

Infidelity Silenced, and the Divine Authenticity of the Holy Scriptures Established, etc., etc., by James Smith, box 1221, Pittsburgh. 52 pp., 12 mo. 50 cents. For sale at the Book Room.

This is the production of a careful Christian thinker who has given great attention to the significance of the emblems and types of the Bible. His calculations concerning the measuring of the prophecies, and his analysis as drawn from ancient and current history, are ingenious and sometimes startling. The work touches questions which have been considered difficult among theologians. We have not fully apprehended the premises of the author's conclusions; but his statements are certainly worthy of attention, and, if accurate, are momentous and immediate in their bearing.—*Methodist Recorder.*

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Minnesota at New York; steamer Holsatia at New York; steamer Java at New York; steamer Abyssinia at Queenstown, steamer Austrian at Queenstown; steamer Hermann at Southampton; steamer Elysia at Moville; steamer Columbia at Moville.

BREVITIES.

····Owing to the falling off in business two more cars have been taken off the Pittsburgh & Birmingham passenger railway.

····At five o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was rung from box 45, Allegheny. It was occasioned by a chimney burning on Second street, near James.

····In default of $500 bail, Charles A. Lewis and Wm. A. Urquhart, who were brought from Chicago on a charge of embezzlement, were yesterday committed by the Mayor for trial.

····A party of Crow Indians arrived in the city yesterday morning, and spent the afternoon among the South Side rolling mills, examining the methods of working in iron. They leave for the West to-day.

····A free ride will be given on Thanksgiving day, to several prominent men, over the relaid track of the Oakland and East Liberty Passenger Railway. This is just to see how the new thing works.

····David Power, William King, Charles Deutrhe and Tom Smith will vagrate no more. The work-house holds them for the next ensuing sixty days. Deputy Mayor Neillie, of Allegheny, obliged them with the quarters.

····James S. Day was arrested last night for kicking up a fuss in a boarding house on the corner of Virgin alley and Liberty street. He left thirty dollars and a revolver for his appearance at the hearing this morning.

····Nathaniel Davis stands charged, before Alderman D. L. Smith of Allegheny, with obtaining goods to the amount of fifty eight dollars under false pretense, from Chas. Rosenstein. A warrant has been issued for Davis.

····The people on the hill above Elm street complain much of the day police, who mind everything but their own business. There are a number of boys up there who enjoy themselves by throwing stones through dwelling windows, and when the police are apprised of the fact, they simply assert it is none of their business, and make no effort to catch the youthful culprits.

····Yesterday morning officer Costello arrested, at the Rush House, a man named Brady, who was charged with stealing $240, the night before, from Father T. F. Rogers. Father Rogers says he is the only man who was in his room, and that he came in during the night and went out again. $217 was found on his persons which Mr. Rogers recognized as having belonged to him. Not wishing to prosecute, as he believed the man to have been under the influence of liquor, Mr. Rogers had the case held over and wants to compromise it.

····During every evening this week our citizens may look for an unusual display of meteors, or falling stars. On some occasions they number but little in advance of what may be seen upon any clear night by an attentive survey of the firmament overhead, but at other times they have been known to fill the whole surface of the heavens with a raging storm of fire. The last grand display of this kind was in '66 in England and '67 in America, when, as many of our readers will recollect, in many places the whole field of the heavens was lurid with the flying flames.

☞ *ADVERTISEMENTS on this page under the several heads of "WANTED," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.*

LOST.

LOST—ON NOVEMBER 13TH, IN OR near the Connellsville depot, a ROLL OF MONEY, amounting to $100. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with W. M. GRAY, corner of Fourth avenue and Ferry street, Pittsburgh, Pa. n14:d88

WANTS.

WANTED—LAND—FROM 2 TO 5 Acres of ground near a station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Pittsburgh and Wilkinsburg—prefer East Liberty or Shady Side, by a party who will pay cash. Address, for three days, giving description of land and how much per acre asked, "LAND," GAZETTE office. no13:d26

WANTED—$10,000—A PARTY WHO can command this amount of cash within the next few months to buy the interest of a person desiring to relinquish business and to associate with the remaining partner, either active or special in a manufacturing business, respectable, profitable and well established. Location, Philadelphia. Address, with real name, Box "A," GAZETTE office. no13:d86

$5.00 TO $25.00 MADE IN ONE day. Apply or send for circular to EDWARDS BROS., 27 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. se2:d55-daS

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OAK, ASH, HICKORY, WALNUT and POPLAR LUMBER, seasoned for use. HOLLISTER & LAMB, office No. 2 Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh; Yard 7, 9 and 11 Darragh street, Allegheny. fe26:q16

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any used. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered. JOHN M. COOPER, aus 882 Penn street.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY. One 24 inch Rogers' Surfacer. One No. 1 Ball Moulder, 3 sides. Three 8x16, one 7x14 and one 8x20 inch Engines, all in good order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

Desirable Residence for Sale

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

3 STORY DWELLING HOUSE

with all modern improvements, eligibly located, fronting on East Park,

Possession given immediately.

Inquire on the premises, No. 44 Union avenue, corner North Diamond street, Allegheny City. se25:128

ELECTIONS.

☞NOTICE.

Brownsville and Washington Avenue Improvement.

An election will be held at the School House in the Thirty-first ward, City of Pittsburgh, SATURDAY, November 15, 1873, between the hours of four and seven P. M., for the purpose of electing five (5) persons to serve as Commissioners for the improvement of Brownsville and Washington avenues, under the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue, and other avenues and streets in the City of Pittsburgh," approved April 6th, 1870, and the several supplements thereto, and an ordinance of Councils of said city, entitled "An ordinance authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Brownsville avenue, from Carson street to Washington avenue, and Washington avenue from Brownsville avenue to City Line, and the election of Commissioners for that purpose, passed October 27th, 1873."

ELI SCHECK,
J. M. COOK,
ELISHA BARRETT,
Conductors of Elections.

no5:d78

DIVIDENDS

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, November 8, 1873.

☞DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the earnings of the past six months, payable forthwith, free of all taxes.

W. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

no12

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, November 4, 1873.

☞THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 14th inst.

A. LONG, Cashier.

no6:d84

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, November 4, 1873.

☞DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 11th inst., free of tax.

R. K. WILSON, Cashier.

no5:d71

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, November 1, 1873.

☞DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. (6) on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to stockholders on and after the 11th inst.

JOS. LAURENT, Cashier.

no5:d61

MEETINGS.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R. Co.
GENERAL OFFICES,
PITTSBURGH, November 6, 1873.

☞NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the charter and by-laws of this Company, the annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of a Board of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at their office, in the City of Pittsburgh on the FIRST MONDAY (1st day of) DECEMBER prox., at 12 o'clock M.

J. B. WASHINGTON, Secretary.

no14:d87-18 20-22 24 26 28 29 1

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, November 5, 1873.

☞THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH & BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY CO. will be held at the Monongahela House, MONDAY, November 17, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

no5:d81 WM. K. NIMICK, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.

☞THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Pittsburgh, will be held at Morgan's, No. 28 Sixth street, on SATURDAY, November the 15th, 1873, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

no3:d58 A. MURDOCK, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R. CO.
GENERAL OFFICES,
PITTSBURGH, November 6, 1873.

☞NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until after the annual meeting for the election of a Board of Directors, to be held on MONDAY, December 1st prox.

no6:d75 J. B. WASHINGTON, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between W. F. & J. CASEY has been dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES CASEY retiring from the firm. Dissolution to date from October 1, 1873.

W. F. CASEY,
JAMES CASEY.

no13:d89

NEW CHROMO,

"CANNOT BE COAXED."

A splendid picture by Brown, given away by the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY, no13:d86 34 FIFTH AVENUE.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

GREAT TUMBLE IN PRICES

ENTIRE STOCK MARKED DOWN.

OVERCOATS FROM	- $35	to	$30
OVERCOATS FROM	- 30	to	25
OVERCOATS FROM	- 25	to	20
OVERCOATS FROM	- 20	to	18
SUITS FROM	- 35	to	25
SUITS FROM	- 30	to	24
SUITS FROM	- 26	to	22
SUITS FROM	- 20	to	15
SUITS FROM	- 16	to	12
PANTS FROM	- 11	to	9
PANTS FROM	- 10	to	8
PANTS FROM	- 7.50	to	6

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AND

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SUCCESSORS TO HIGBY, OUST & CO.,

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Fine Glass and Queensware,

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ONE-PRICE SHOE HOUSE,

DEALER IN

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AND OIL CLOTHS.

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GEO. W. REED.

[N. P.] REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
[Of] Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 97⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 36¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 108.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois has just rendered a decision setting forth that no corporation created by the law of another State for the purpose of purchasing lands, can hold or convey lands in Illinois. The Court held that, whatever may be the right of a foreign corporation to hold as much real estate as is necessary for the transaction of its ordinary business, the policy of Illinois must be regarded as settled by the expression of its Legislative and Executive departments against permitting the creation of corporations for the purpose of dealing in lands.

WE print to-day the new Constitution, which the people of Pennsylvania will be called upon, on the third Tuesday of December, to either adopt or reject at the polls. The work of the Constitutional Convention, as thus presented, should receive the careful consideration of every true lover of our Commonwealth, before the time for the decision arrives. There are a number of changes from our present Constitution, the most important of which we have already noted, while the document, as a whole, in symmetry and terseness, is a decided improvement on the Constitution now in force. In a subsequent issue we shall speak more at length of its leading features and general scope.

MR. ABBOTT, of the New York Life Insurance Company, claims that we erred in our statement in yesterday's GAZETTE that "insurance companies have always resisted the payment of policies on the lives of suicides." He says the company he represents has never done so, and has without a word of opposition paid such policies to parties in this city. The policies of the New York Life Insurance Company do not contain any exception against suicides, while those companies referred to by the GAZETTE as habitually resisting the payment of policies on the lives of suicides have a stipulation in their policies, expressly providing that if the person insured shall destroy his or her own life, the policy shall be void. We think the New York Life Insurance Company's plan of making no exception against suicides is the better way. The presumption is a reasonable one, that no sane man will destroy his own life, and if insane, neither the law or the underwriter should hold him accountable for his act.

ENGLISH MONEY MARKET.

Comparisons are frequently made between our monetary system and that of England, to the detriment, of course, of our system. One of the assumed benefits of the English plan is the power it exerts in preventing panics. Yet the past few days have served to show that it is entirely unable to avert a threatened danger of the kind. The increase of the discount rate in the Bank of England to ten per cent. exerted only a temporary and really detrimental influence, as in the street as high as thirteen per cent. was charged for loans. There is really a similarity in the American and English systems of finance, as regards the effect of Government manipulation of the market, and the elasticity of money. A pressure comes upon England, as the result of the American panic. If the Bank of England desires to benefit its customers, we might suppose it would exert itself to make money easy. The drain of gold to this country has not been sufficiently considerable to be a real cause of embarrassment. Yet just at this juncture, the rate of discount is advanced, which has the effect of hardening the London money market.

There is another view of the case. The panic in this country must seriously interfere with the payment of debts due to London merchants and financiers. Thus it naturally tends to harden the market there, aside from the gold it may draw from there. Thus whatever power the Bank of England can exert, should be on the side of ease; but it is just in the opposite direction. Their system really lacks elasticity, just as much as ours. And the fact that their business is conducted on a gold basis does not at all affect the tendency to panics. In a given term of years, there have been just as many and as disastrous panics in England, as in this country. The Bank of England must act conservatively in a time of danger, and hence its influence rather tends to promote panics than allay them in time of a crisis.

The conclusions derivable from these very obvious facts are plain: 1. That we need an elastic currency, rather than specie payments,—or a currency on a gold basis. We do not mean to depreciate the importance of the latter; but it is secondary to the question of an elastic currency. 2. We need that kind of elasticity which will give out means in a time of stress. The English currency is elastic in the sense that at times it is more plentiful than at other times. But what we want is a currency, the volume of which can be expended in a time of need, and contracted again when that need is over. 3. In this country, unlike most others, there are particular times when the pressure of currency increases, and when again it decreases. These periods are fixed, and well known. 4. There is every indication, however, that this necessity will be temporary. Once we are able to keep the gold we produce in this country, and our trouble in regard to currency will be ended.

The Intellectual Attainments of County Clare.

A correspondent sends us the following, which fully explains itself:

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your "Items of Interest," published in your issue of this morning, you give the fact that the County Clare, Ireland, has a population of 147,864, of whom 67,326 are returned as "illiterate." And this you think "cannot be called brilliant intellectual attainments" for that people.

Kindly allow me to remind you and your readers that the returns include all the babies of the County Clare. There are certainly 27,573 families in the County Clare. These will have on an average two children each under six years of age. This will give you 5[illegible] of the "illiterate" as mere babies. This will reduce the "illiterate" to 12,180. Now, take those over fifty years of age who had no schools to go to in the County Clare when they were children, and you will find this remainder accounted for also.

The 15,972 who "can read only" are chiefly children of six to eight years of age.

You will thus see that, when the census returns of County Clare are fairly analyzed, they show that the entire population, of this generation, is being educated.

Pittsburgh, November 13, 1873.

A WRITER in the current *St. Paul's Magazine* offers the following bold challenge to the woman movement in an article on "Milton and Divorce:" "If a man really manages to get out of the Bible any doctrine about woman except that she is man's inferior, man's tempter, man's subordinated helper, under a special curse for the fault of Eve, and under a special ban—ceremonial ban, too—then I say he is either dishonest or wanting in mental fibre."

PERSONAL.

MRS. ARTHUR ARNOLD, the wife of the editor of the London *Echo*, is a candidate for the London School Board.

ROBERT J. MCCALLAN lately died intestate, in South Carolina, and our Government is now looking for an heir to his $100,000, in his native county of Armagh, Ireland.

VISCOUNT VILAIN XIV., Secretary of the Belgian Legislation at Washington, was married on Wednesday last, at Cleveland, to Miss Georgiana Gorden, daughter of Mr. W. J. Gordon, of that city.

THE Norfolk *Virginian* announces the death of Miss Louisa Tazewell, daughter of the late Governor Tazewell, from heart disease. She was quite an aged maiden lady, and was much esteemed in that city.

THE widow of the late Hon. Samuel Kimball, a former resident of Jackson, Mich., has, in connection with her brother-in-law, a London architect, taken a contract to do building for the Turkish Government amounting to $700,000.

MR. MARTIN MADDISON, of the firm of Maddison, Pierce & Co., of Southampton, England, will, it is stated, reap the ripe old age of 115 years in May next. He is very active, regularly attends to business, and bears no sign of decay or incapacity.

IOWA has been divided into three Catholic dioceses. Bishop Hennessey remains Bishop of Dubuque; Vicar-General Cragill will probably succeed to the See of Des Moines, and Rev. M. Hennessey, of St. Louis, be appointed Bishop of Burlington.

THE Duchess de Burgoyne one day conversed with Mme. de Maintenon on the subject of Queen Anne. "Do you know," said the duchess, "why queens govern better than men? Because," she immediately added, "under kings the ladies rule, whereas under queens the rulers are the men."

MANY notable men have been elected to the Massachusetts Legislature. Among the Senators are Dr. Loring, Gen. Banks and Ex-Mayor Veny, of Boston, one of the Butler leaders. Among the members of the House are Moses Kimball, Charles Hall, Ex-Mayor Lincoln, John E. Fitzgerald and John Quincy Adams.

ERASTUS CORNING, JR., of Albany, has just married Mary Parker and sailed for Europe on a two years' wedding tour, which, the world is informed, will cost $50,000, which, however, is a mere bagatelle to Erastus, his estate being estimated at $8,000,000, and his income put down at $600,000 a year, $12,500 a week, or something over $2,000 per working day.

THE late Mr. Joseph Taylor Winnard, of Wigan, England, has bequeathed much of his property to the town of Wigan for the purpose of purchasing books for the free library it is proposed to erect there. The exact amount of this bequest is stated at about $100,000 or $150,000. Mr. Thomas Taylor, cotton spinner, Wigan, about a year ago offered $25,000 for the erection of the free library building.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

IN Virginia the General Assembly will stand: Senate—Conservatives, 33; Republicans, 10. House of Delegates—Conservatives, 100; Republicans, 32.

SOME persons affected by internal revenue stamp tax informs the Commissioner that pumpkins are not fruit, and the Commissioner requests Mr. Chesley's opinion thereon. That's right; what's the use of paying a Solicitor $5,000 a year and not make him earn his salary.

AN excursion train from Detroit, via the newly opened branch of the Chicago and Canada Southern Railway, arrived in Toledo on Thursday, bringing the Mayor, City Council, Board of Trade, and other prominent citizens of Detroit.

WE beg permission to disagree with the newspaper which speaks of Mr. Joseph Arch as having risen from "the *undignified* position of a farm laborer." Whatever respect we may have for Mr. Arch and for the cause in which he is engaged, we still can see no lack of dignity in farm labor, or in honorable labor of any kind.

TWENTY-ONE farmers, seven horticulturists, four engineers, two mechanics, seven business agents, twelve professors (mostly of agricultural colleges), five students of science, six lawyers, one clergyman, one physician, and one editor, comprise the seventy-three graduates of the Michigan Agricultural College.

WHITMAN C. BESTER, a partner in the banking house of Riggs & Co., of Washington, D. C., committed suicide on Thursday morning by shooting. He leaves a wife and four children. Bester was in easy pecuniary circumstances, but had been complaining for some days of depression from office fatigue and dyspeptic symptoms.

NINE hundred and forty thousand operatives are employed in the production of iron in the United States; 42,000 of these are employed in preparing ore and fuel; 25,000 in preparing fuel for rolling mills; 42,000 in the rolling mills; 23,500 in blast furnaces, and 3,500 in bloomeries; 800,000 are engaged in manufacturing articles of iron. Thus we have a total of 940,000 men employed in the iron interest. The value of pig iron manufactured last year was $75,000,000. The product of the rolling mills and forges was $63,000,000, and the value of other manufactures was $762,000, and the entire value of manufactured iron for the year was $900,000,000.

DEATH OF A STRANGE CHARACTER.

Thirty Years' Residence in a Household Menagerie.

[From the Columbus, Ga., Sun, Nov. 4.]

Mrs. Finegan, a well-known and eccentric character, died Saturday night in this city, aged seventy-nine years. She was noted for the avoidance of human beings and loving the companionship of brute animals. She has lived in a little house in Linwood for thirty years, almost solitary and alone, surrounded by such pets as two fierce dogs, tamed mice, rats, chickens, &c. All lived in one house. The canines slept in bed, the poultry made their roosts above, and rats and mice tumbled around loose. With such companions she had spent many years of blameless life. She seemed to understand them and they her. A gentleman who braved the dogs to visit her last week saw the mice playing about her feet, while the dogs fiercely growled at his every movement. While this was going on, he was startled by a voice saying plainly at his side, "Mrs. Finegan, I want my supper." He was reassured on seeing the parrot. She seems to have inherited the love of animals from her mother, who died some years since, aged ninety. Both were Irish by birth. They came to Milledgeville, where they resided a long time, from Rochester, N. Y. A leading physician of the former place was once hastily summoned to the house of Mrs. Finegan. Arriving there, he found lying on her bed a great big dog. This was the patient. He prescribed and the beast got well.

Rod Revival—Schoolboy Tricks.

The expected revival of the rod in public schools calls unconsciously to mind the expedients to which schoolboys used to have recourse for the alleviation of the pain caused by the whipping as well as for the discomfiture of the whipper. When the bamboo cane was the implement of flagellation, as it used to be in years that are past, alas! never to return, and the palm of the hand the spot to which it was applied, adroit boys used sometimes to thwart the efforts of the executioner by stretching a horsehair tightly across the palm, whereby the bamboo was not unfrequently caused to spit in twain. It was customary among boys to harden their palms by the application of alum water or some other astringent, and those who know that of which they speak aver that boys who began by hardening their palms mostly followed up the idea by hardening their hearts. They may be said to have become hard cases, many of these alumni. If the resumption of the rod should really be decided upon, it is to be hoped that science will furnish some anæsthetic less direful in its effects than alum for the use of schools.—*N. Y. World.*

The Pope's Barber.

[Rome Correspondent of the N. Y. World.]

It is rather difficult for Pius IX. to dismiss an old servant, and those who once get around him are pretty sure to accompany him to the end of his earthly career—that is to say if they live long enough. Among the Pope's old servants is his barber, Signor Zangolini, who is, like the Pope himself a native of Siuigaglia. For a number of years this barber's office was a mere sinecure, as the Pope shaved himself, but of late years Pio Nono has not been able to wield the razor with sufficient steadiness, and so Zangolini has come into active service again, and shaves the Pope, when he is well, early every morning, so early, indeed, during the winter, that the operation is always performed by candlelight. Barbers are sometimes celebrated characters in Rome, especially palace barbers. We have still living here the Chevalier Moroni, who was barber to the late Pope Gregory XVI., and whose intimacy with that pontiff when he was simply Father Cappellari gave him a taste for literature, which he afterwards developed in an universal dictionary, compiled by him in two hundred volumes.

A Quaint Epitaph.

The following epitaph, copied from a monument in the porch of St. Peter's Church, Wolverhampton, England, appears in an English journal:

"Near this place lies Charles Claudius Philips, whose absolute contempt of riches and inimitable performances on the violin made him the admiration of all who knew him. He was born in Wales, made the tour of Europe, and after an experience of both kinds of fortune, died in 1732."

"Exalted soul, thy various sounds could please
The lovesick Virgin, and the Gouty ease
Could jarring crowds like old Amphion move
To beauteous order and harmonious love;
Here rest in peace till Angels bid thee rise
And join thy Saviour's concert in the skies."

CONSTITUTION.

NEW CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of the 4th Section of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution," approved the 11th day of April, A. D. 1872.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and humbly invoking His guidance, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.
DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare that—

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

SEC. 2. All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper.

SEC. 3. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent, no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

SEC. 4. No person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.

SEC. 5. Elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 6. Trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

SEC. 7. The printing press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of Government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information where the fact that such publication was not maliciously or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury; and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 8. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures, and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, subscribed to by the affiant.

SEC. 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

SEC. 10. No person shall for any indictable offense be proceeded against criminally, by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court, for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offense be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use without authority of law, and without just compensation being first made or secured.

SEC. 11. All courts shall be open, and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy in due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such courts, and in such cases as the Legislature may by law direct.

SEC. 12. No power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the Legislature or by its authority.

SEC. 13. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

SEC. 14. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC. 15. No commission of oyer and terminer or jail delivery shall be issued.

SEC. 16. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. No EX POST FACTO law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making irrevocable any grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

SEC. 18. No person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the Legislature.

SEC. 19. No attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth, the estate of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death, and if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

SEC. 20. The citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the power of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance.

SEC. 21. The right of citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and the State shall not be questioned.

SEC. 22. No standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without consent of the Legislature, and the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil powers.

SEC. 23. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 24. The Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

SEC. 25. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

SEC. 26. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II.
THE LEGISLATURE.

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. Members of the General Assembly shall be chosen at the general election every second year. Their term of service shall begin on the first day of December next after their election. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in either House, the presiding officer thereof shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years and Representatives for a term of two years.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday of January every second year, and at other times when convened by the Governor, but shall hold no adjourned annual session after the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. In case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator from this Commonwealth, in a recess between sessions, the Governor shall convene the two houses by proclamation on notice not exceeding sixty days to fill the same.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and Representatives twenty-one years of age. They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the State four years, and inhabitants of their respective districts one year next before their election (unless absent on the public business of the United States or of this State), and shall reside in their respective districts during their terms of service.

SEC. 6. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth, and no member of Congress or other person holding any office (except of attorney-at-law or in the militia) under the United States or this Commonwealth shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 8. The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for service upon committee or otherwise. No member of either house shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary or mileage, under any law passed during such term.

SEC. 9. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session, and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members President pro tempore, who shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor in any case of absence or disability of that officer, and whenever the said office of Lieutenant Governor shall be vacant. The House of Representatives shall elect one of its members as Speaker. Each House shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the election and qualifications of its members.

SEC. 10. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 11. Each House shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process, to protect its members against violence, or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for the Legislature of a free State. A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either House, and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar an indictment for the same offense.

SEC. 12. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journal.

SEC. 13. The sessions of each house and of committees of the whole shall be open unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 15. The members of the General Assembly shall in all cases, except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 16. The State shall be divided into fifty Senatorial districts of compact and contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator. Each county containing one or more ratios of population shall be entitled to one Senator for each ratio, and to an additional Senator for a surplus of population exceeding three fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio, except where the adjoining counties are each entitled to one or more Senators, when such county may be assigned a Senator on less than four-fifths, and exceeding one-half of a ratio, and no county shall be divided unless entitled to two or more Senators. No city or county shall be entitled to separate representation exceeding one-sixth of the whole number of Senators. No ward, borough, or township shall be divided in the formation of a district. The Senatorial ratio shall be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the State by the number fifty.

SEC. 17. The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties, on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State as ascertained by the most recent United States census by two hundred. Every county containing less than five ratios shall have one representative for every full ratio, and an additional representative when the surplus exceeds half a ratio; but each county shall have at least one representative. Every county containing five ratios or more shall have one representative for every full ratio. Every city containing a population equal to a ratio shall elect separately its proportion of the representatives allotted to the county in which it is located. Every city entitled to more than four representatives, and every county having over one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be divided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, each district to elect its proportion of representatives according to its population, but no district shall elect more than four representatives.

SEC. 18. The General Assembly at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, and immediately after each United States decennial census, shall apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts agreeably to the provisions of the two next preceding sections.

ARTICLE III.
LEGISLATION.

SECTION 1. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

SEC. 2. No bill shall be considered unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom, and printed for the use of the members.

SEC. 3. No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

SEC. 4. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each house; all amendments made thereto shall be printed for the use of the members before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

SEC. 5. No amendment to bills by one house shall be concurred in by the other, except by a vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either house only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journal.

SEC. 6. No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law:

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens;

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs or school districts;

Changing the names of persons and places;

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases;

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys;

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys;

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards or public grounds not of the State;

Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children;

Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines;

Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters;

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;

Granting divorces;

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts;

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts;

Changing the law of descent or succession;

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of the debts or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables;

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes;

Fixing the rate of interest;

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the Treasury;

Exempting property from taxation;

Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing;

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track, nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed. Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

SEC. 8. No local or special bill shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or the thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the General Assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law; the evidence of such notice having been published, shall be exhibited in the General Assembly before such act shall be passed.

SEC. 9. The presiding officer of each House shall, in the presence of the House over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the General Assembly, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, and the fact of signing shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employes of each House, and no payment shall be made from the State Treasury, or be in any way authorized to any person, except to an acting officer or employe elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

SEC. 11. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, employe, agent or contractor, after services shall have been rendered or contract made nor providing for the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth, without previous authority of law.

SEC. 12. All stationery, printing, paper, and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of government shall be furnished, and the printing, binding, and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and all other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the General Assembly and its committees, shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; no member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in such contracts, and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer.

SEC. 13. No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.

SEC. 14. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

SEC. 15. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for public schools; all other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 16. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except upon appropriations made by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof.

SEC. 17. No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house.

SEC. 18. No appropriations except for pensions or gratuities for military services shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association.

SEC. 19. The General Assembly may make appropriations of money to institutions wherein the widows of soldiers are supported or assisted or the orphans of soldiers are maintained and educated; but such appropriation shall be applied exclusively to the support of such widows and orphans.

SEC. 20. The General Assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or perform any municipal function whatever.

SEC. 21. No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for the injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe, for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted; no act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided.

SEC. 22. No act of the General Assembly shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians, or other trustees, in the bonds or stock of any private corporation, and such acts now existing are avoided, saving investments heretofore made.

SEC. 23. The power to change the venue in civil and criminal cases shall be vested in the courts, to be exercised in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 24. No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation, held or owned by the Commonwealth, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, postponed, or in any way diminished by the General Assembly, nor shall such liability or obligation be released, except by payment thereof into the State Treasury.

SEC. 25. When the General Assembly shall be convened in special session, there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor, calling such session.

SEC. 26. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

SEC. 27. No State office shall be continued or created for the inspection or measuring of any merchandise, manufacture or commodity, but any county or municipality may appoint such officers when authorized by law.

SEC. 28. No law changing the location of the capital of the State shall be valid until the same shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at a general election, and ratified and approved by them.

SEC. 29. A member of the General Assembly who shall solicit, demand or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, from any company, corporation, or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, thing of value or enjoyment, or of personal advantage or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding, expressed or implied, that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby, or who shall solicit or demand any such money or other advantage, matter, or thing aforesaid for another, as the consideration of his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or shall give or withhold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter, or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for said offense, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.

SEC. 30. Any person who shall directly, or indirectly, offer, give, or promise any money, or thing of value, testimonial, privilege, or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer or member of the General Assembly, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 31. The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers, to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 32. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding, against any person who may be charged with having committed the offence of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or practices of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony, and any person convicted of either of the offences aforesaid, shall, as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from holding any office or position of honor, trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 33. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the General Assembly shall disclose the fact to the House of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

ARTICLE IV.
THE EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. The Executive Department of this Commonwealth shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 2. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; he shall be chosen on the day of the general election by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall vote for Representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor, but if two or more be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both Houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee, to be selected from both Houses of the General Assembly, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall hold his office during four years from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election, and shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 4. A Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and subject to the same provisions as the Governor; he shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SEC. 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor except a citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been seven years next preceding his election an inhabitant of the State, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 6. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States or this State shall exercise the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 7. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Commonwealth, and of the Militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

SEC. 8. He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in offices to which he may appoint during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill;

If the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy.

But in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election;

In acting on Executive nominations, the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 9. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence and pardons, except in cases of impeachment, but no pardon shall be granted, nor sentence commuted, except upon the recommendation in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session, and such recommendation, with the reasons therefor at length, shall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 10. He may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive Department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge expedient.

SEC. 12. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly, and in case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months. He shall have power to convene the Senate in extraordinary session, by proclamation, for the transaction of executive business.

SEC. 13. In case of the death, conviction or impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation or other disability of the Governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 14. In case of a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, or when the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached by the House of Representatives, or shall be unable to exercise the duties of his office, the powers, duties and emoluments thereof for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the President PRO TEMPORE of the Senate; and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall in like manner become Governor if a vacancy or disability shall occur in the office of Governor; his seat as Senator shall become vacant whenever he shall become Governor, and shall be filled by election as any other vacancy in the Senate.

SEC. 15. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which, likewise, it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and give notice thereof by public proclamation within thirty days after such adjournment.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the executive veto.

SEC. 17. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside upon the trial of any contested election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, and shall decide questions regarding the admissibility of evidence, and shall, upon request of the committee, pronounce his opinion upon other questions of law involved in the trial. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall exercise the duties of their respective offices until their successors shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a record of all official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and, when required, lay the same, with all papers, minutes and vouchers relating thereto, before either branch of the General Assembly, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon him by law.

SEC. 19. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Surveyor General, subject to such changes as shall be made by law. His department shall embrace a bureau of industrial statistics, and he shall discharge such duties relating to corporations, to the charitable institutions, the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, mineral, timber and other material or business interests of the State as may be prescribed by law. He shall annually, and at such other times as may be required by law, make report to the General Assembly.

SEC. 20. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Superintendent of Common Schools, subject to such changes as shall be made by law.

SEC. 21. The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years, of the Auditor General, three years, and of the State Treasurer, two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

SEC. 22. The present Great Seal of Pennsylvania shall be the seal of the State.

All commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be sealed with the State seal and signed by the Governor.

ARTICLE V.
THE JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in the Supreme Court, in courts of common pleas, courts of oyer and terminer, and general jail delivery, courts of quarter sessions of the peace, orphan's courts, magistrates' courts, and in such other courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large. They shall hold their offices for the term of twenty-one years, if they so long behave themselves well, but shall not be again eligible. The judge whose commission shall first expire shall be chief justice, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be chief justice.

SEC. 3. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend over the State, and the judges thereof shall, by virtue of their offices, be justices of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery in the several counties; they shall have original jurisdiction in cases of injunction, and where a corporation is a party defendant, of habeas corpus, of MANDAMUS to courts of inferior jurisdiction; and of QUO WARRANTO as to all officers of the Commonwealth whose jurisdiction extends over the State, but shall not exercise any other original jurisdiction; they shall have appellate jurisdiction by appeal CERTIORARI or writ of error in all cases, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

SEC. 4. Until otherwise directed by law, the courts of common pleas shall continue as at present established, except as herein changed, not more than four counties shall, at any time, be included in one judicial district organized for said courts.

SEC. 5. Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the business of the said districts may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts as the General Assembly may provide. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts; but the several associate judges in office when this constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms.

SEC. 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the District Courts and Courts of Common Pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in four and in Allegheny in two distinct and separate courts of equal and co ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each; the said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the Court of Common Pleas number one, number two, number three and number four, and in Allegheny as the Court of Common Pleas number one and number two, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers; the number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased from time to time; and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said Courts of Common Pleas, without designating the number of said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court to which any suit shall be thus assigned shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law. In Allegheny each court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all proceedings at law and in equity commenced therein, subject to change of venue as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. For Philadelphia there shall be one Prothonotary's office, and one Prothonotary for all said courts, to be appointed by the judges of said courts, and to hold office for three years, subject to removal by a majority of the said judges; the said Prothonotary shall appoint such assistants as may be necessary and authorized by said courts, and he and his assistants shall receive fixed salaries, to be determined by law and paid by said county; all fees collected for said office, except such as may be by law due to the Commonwealth, shall be paid by the Prothonotary into the county treasury. Each court shall have its separate dockets, except the judgment docket, which shall contain the judgments and liens of all the said courts, as is or may be directed by law.

SEC. 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively shall, from time to time, in turn, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of Oyer and Terminer and the courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said counties in such manner as may be directed by law.

SEC. 9. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas learned in the law shall be judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and of the Orphans' Court, and within their respective districts shall be justices of the peace as to criminal matters.

SEC. 10. The judges of the courts of Common Pleas, within their respective counties, shall have power to issue writs of *certiorari* to justices of the peace and other inferior courts not of record, and to cause their proceeding to be brought before them and right and justice to be done.

SEC. 11. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

SEC. 12. In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected, when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

SEC. 13. All fees, fines and penalties in said court shall be paid into the county treasury.

SEC. 14. In all cases of summary conviction in this Commonwealth, or of judgment in suit for a penalty before a magistrate, or court not of record, either party may appeal to such court of record as may be prescribed by law, upon allowance of the appellate court or judge thereof, upon cause shown.

SEC. 15. All judges required to be learned in the law, except the judges of the Supreme Court, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside, and shall hold their offices for the period of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Governor may remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly.

SEC. 16. Whenever two judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen for the same term of service, each voter shall vote for one only, and when three are to be chosen, he shall vote for no more than two; candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected.

SEC. 17. Should any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the same district be elected at the same time, they shall, as soon after the election as convenient, cast lots for priority of commission, and certify the result to the Governor, who shall issue their commissions in accordance therewith.

SEC. 18. The judges of the Supreme Court and the judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, which shall be fixed by law, and paid by the State. They shall receive no other compensation, fees, or perquisites of office for their services from any source, nor hold any other office of profit under the United States, this State, or any other State.

SEC. 19. The judges of the Supreme Court, during their continuance in office, shall reside within this Commonwealth; and the other judges, during their continuance in office, shall reside within the districts for which they shall be respectively elected.

SEC. 20. The several Courts of Common Pleas, besides the powers herein conferred, shall have and exercise within their respective districts, subject to such changes as may be made by law, such chancery powers as are now vested by law in the several Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, or as may hereafter be conferred upon them by law.

SEC. 21. No duties shall be imposed by law upon the Supreme Court or any of the judges thereof, except such as are judicial, nor shall any of the judges thereof exercise any power of appointment, except as herein provided. The Court of Nisi Prius is hereby abolished, and no court of original jurisdiction to be presided over by any one or more of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be established.

SEC. 22. In every county wherein the population shall exceed one hundred and fifty thousand the General Assembly shall, and in any other county may, establish a separate Orphans' Court, to consist of one or more judges who shall be learned in the law, which court shall exercise all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in, or which may hereafter be conferred upon, the Orphans' Courts, and thereupon the jurisdiction of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas within such county, in Orphans' Court proceedings, shall cease and determine; in any county in which a separate Orphans' Court shall be established the Register of Wills shall be clerk of such Court, and subject to its direction in all matters pertaining to his office; he may appoint assistant clerks, but only with the consent and approval of said court. All accounts filed with him as register or as clerk of the said separate Orphans' Court shall be audited by the Court without expense to parties, except where all parties in interest in a pending proceeding shall nominate an auditor whom the court may, in its discretion, appoint. In every county Orphans' Courts shall possess all the powers and jurisdiction of a Register's Court, and separate Registers' Courts are hereby abolished.

SEC. 23. The style of all process shall be "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

SEC. 24. In all cases of felonious homicide, and in such other criminal cases as may be provided for by law, the accused, after conviction and sentence, may remove the indictment, record, and all proceedings to the Supreme Court for review.

SEC. 25. Any vacancy happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any court of record, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of January next succeeding the first general election, which shall occur three or more months after the happening of such vacancy.

SEC. 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this constitution in the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts.

SEC. 27. The parties, by agreement filed, may, in any civil case, dispense with trial by jury, and submit the decision of such case to the court having jurisdiction thereof, and such court shall hear and determine the same; and the judgment thereon shall be subject to writ of error as in other cases.

ARTICLE VI.
IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

SECTION 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 3. The Governor and all other civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than the removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit, under this Commonwealth; the person accused, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. All officers shall hold their offices on the condition that they behave themselves well, while in office, and shall be removed on conviction of misbehavior in office or of any infamous crime.

Appointed officers other than judges of the courts of record and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, may be removed at the pleasure of the power by which they shall have been appointed. All officers elected by the people, except Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly, and judges of the courts of record, learned in the law, shall be removed by the Governor for reasonable cause, after due notice and full hearing, on the address of two-thirds of the Senate.

ARTICLE VII.
OATH OF OFFICE.

SECTION 1. Senators and Representatives and all judicial, State and county officers, shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, to procure my nomination or election (or appointment), except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act of duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law."

The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths, and in the case of State officers and Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the case of other judicial and county officers, in the office of the Prothonotary of the county in which the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office, and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth.

The oath to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be administered by one of the judges of the Supreme Court or of a Court of Common Pleas, learned in the law, in the hall of the house to which the members shall be elected.

ARTICLE VIII.
SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 2. The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each house consenting thereto.

SEC. 3. All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give to an elector, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of willful violation of the election laws, shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for the term of four years.

SEC. 10. In trials of contested elections, and in proceedings for the investigation of elections, no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

SEC. 11. Townships and wards of cities or boroughs shall form or be divided into election districts of compact and contiguous territory, in such manner as the Court of Quarter Sessions of the city or county in which the same are located may direct; but districts in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be divided by the Courts of Quarter Sessions having jurisdiction therein whenever at the next preceding election more than two hundred and fifty votes shall have been polled therein; and other election districts whenever the court of the proper county shall be of opinion that the convenience of the electors and the public interests will be promoted thereby.

SEC. 12. All elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be VIVA VOCE.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence or lost it by reason of his absence while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, appointment, or employment in or under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission, or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public, and persons in the militia service of the State, nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices below the grade of city or county offices as shall be designated by general law.

SEC. 16. The Courts of Common Pleas of the several counties of the Commonwealth shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to appoint overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers, and to make report to the court as may be required; such appointments to be made for any district in a city or county, upon petition of five citizens, lawful voters of such election district, setting forth that such appointment is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of elections; overseers shall be two in number for an election district, shall be residents therein, and shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards, and in each case members of different political parties; whenever the members of an election board shall differ in opinion, the overseers, if they shall be agreed thereon, shall decide the question of difference; in appointing overseers of election, all the law judges of the proper court, able to act at the time, shall concur in the appointments made.

SEC. 17. The trial and determination of contested elections of electors of President and Vice President, members of the General Assembly, and of all public officers, whether State, judicial, municipal, or local, shall be by the courts of law, or by one or more of the law judges thereof; the General Assembly shall, by general law, designate the courts and judges by whom the several classes of election contests shall be tried, and regulate the manner of trial and all matters incident thereto; but no such law assigning jurisdiction, or regulating its exercise, shall apply to any contest arising out of an election held before its passage.

ARTICLE IX.
TAXATION AND FINANCE.

SECTION 1. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

SEC. 2. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void.

SEC. 3. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

SEC. 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt, and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time one million of dollars.

SEC. 5. All laws authorizing the borrowing of money by and on behalf of the State shall specify the purpose for which the money is to be used, and the money so borrowed shall be used for the purpose specified and no other.

SEC. 6. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation, or association, nor shall the Commonwealth become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township or incorporated district to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation, or to obtain or appropriate money for or to loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution or individual.

SEC. 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality, or incorporated district except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof, at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law, but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate at any one time upon such valuation.

SEC. 9. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any city, county, borough or township, unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 10. Any county, township, school district, or other municipality incurring any indebtedness, shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof within thirty years.

SEC. 11. To provide for the payment of the present State debt and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the General Assembly shall continue and maintain the sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the said sinking fund shall consist of the proceeds of the sale of public works or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of the sale of any stocks owned by the Commonwealth, together with other funds and resources that may be designated by law, and shall be increased from time to time by assigning to it any part of the taxes or other revenues of the State not required for the ordinary and current expenses of Government; and, unless in case of war, invasion, or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt.

SEC. 12. The moneys of the State, over and above the necessary reserve, shall be used in the payment of the debt of the State, either directly or through the sinking fund, and the moneys of the sinking fund shall never be invested in or loaned upon the security of anything except the bonds of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 13. The moneys held as necessary reserve shall be limited by law to the amount required for current expenses, and shall be secured and kept as may be provided by law. Monthly statements shall be published showing the amount of such moneys, where the same are deposited, and how secured.

SEC. 14. The making of profit out of the public moneys, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any officer of the State or member or officer of the General Assembly, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as may be provided by law, but part of such punishment shall be a disqualification to hold office for a period of not less than five years.

ARTICLE X.
EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this Commonwealth, above the age of six years, may be educated, and shall appropriate at least one million dollars each year for that purpose.

SEC. 2. No money raised for the support of the public schools of the Commonwealth shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school.

SEC. 3. Women twenty-one years of age and upwards shall be eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of this State.

ARTICLE XI.
MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its defense when and in such manner as may be directed by law. The General Assembly shall provide for maintaining the militia by appropriations from the Treasury of the Commonwealth, and may exempt from military service persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms.

ARTICLE XII.
PUBLIC OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. All officers whose selection is not provided for in this constitution shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law.

SEC. 2. No member of Congress from this State, nor any person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States, shall at the same time hold or exercise any office in this State to which a salary, fees or perquisites shall be attached. The General Assembly may by law declare what offices are incompatible.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall fight a duel or send a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this State, and may be otherwise punished as shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XIII.
NEW COUNTIES.

SECTION 1. No new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to less than four hundred square miles or to less than twenty thousand inhabitants; nor shall any county be formed of less area, or containing a less population; nor shall any line thereof pass within ten miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided.

ARTICLE XIV.
COUNTY OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. County officers shall consist of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, commissioners, treasurers, surveyors, auditors, or controllers, clerks of the courts, district attorneys, and such others as may from time to time be established by law; and no sheriff or treasurer shall be eligible for the term next succeeding the one for which he may be elected.

SEC. 2. County officers shall be elected at the general elections, and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 3. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county who shall not have been a citizen and an inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected, but if it shall not have been so long erected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken.

SEC. 4. Prothonotaries, clerks of the courts, recorders of deeds, registers of wills, county surveyors, and sheriffs shall keep their office in the county town of the county in which they respectively shall be officers.

SEC. 5. The compensation of county officers shall be regulated by law, and all county officers who are or may be salaried shall pay all fees which they may be authorized to receive into the treasury of the county or State, as may be directed by law. In counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants all county officers shall be paid by salary, and the salary of any such officer and his clerks, heretofore paid by fees, shall not exceed the aggregate amount of fees earned during his term and collected by or for him.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the strict accountability of all county, township and borough officers, as well for the fees which may be collected by them as for all public or municipal moneys which may be paid to them.

SEC. 7. Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

ARTICLE XV.
CITIES AND CITY CHARTERS.

SECTION 1. Cities may be chartered whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough having a population of at least ten thousand shall vote at any general election in favor of the same.

SEC. 2. No debt shall be contracted or liability incurred by any municipal commission, except in pursuance of an appropriation previously made therefor by the municipal government.

SEC. 3. Every city shall create a sinking fund, which shall be inviolably pledged for the payment of its funded debt.

ARTICLE XVI.
PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. All existing charters, or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a bona fide organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, or alter or amend the same, or pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 3. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged or so construed as to prevent the General Assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of the State shall never be abridged or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well being of the State.

SEC. 4. In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

SEC. 5. No foreign corporation shall do any business in this State without having one or more known places of business, and an authorized agent or agents in the same, upon whom process may be served.

SEC. 6. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter, nor shall it take or hold any real estate, except such as may be necessary and proper for its legitimate business.

SEC. 7. No corporation shall issue stocks or bonds except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void; the stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting to be held after sixty days notice given in pursuance of law.

SEC. 8. Municipal and other corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use shall make just compensation for property taken, injured or destroyed by the construction or enlargement of their works, highways, or improvements, which compensation shall be paid or secured before such taking, injury or destruction. The General Assembly is hereby prohibited from depriving any person of an appeal from any preliminary assessment of damages against any such corporations or individuals, made by viewers or otherwise; and the amount of such damages, in all cases of appeal, shall, on the demand of either party, be determined by a jury according to the course of the common law.

SEC. 9. Every banking law shall provide for the registry and countersigning by an officer of the State, of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and that ample security to the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the Auditor General for the redemption of such notes or bills.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation now existing and revocable at the adoption of this constitution, or any that may hereafter be created, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew or extend the charter of more than one corporation.

SEC. 11. No corporate body to possess banking and discounting privileges shall be created or organized in pursuance of any law without three months' previous public notice at the place of the intended location, of the intention to apply for such privileges, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, nor shall a charter for such privilege be granted for a longer period than twenty years.

SEC. 12. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph within this State, and to connect the same with other lines; and the General Assembly shall, by general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give full effect to this section. No telegraph company shall consolidate with or hold a controlling interest in the stock or bonds of any other telegraph company owning a competing line, or acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any other competing line of telegraph.

SEC. 13. The term "corporations," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all joint stock companies or associations having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

ARTICLE XVII.
RAILROADS AND CANALS.

SECTION 1. All railroads and canals shall be public highways and all railroad and canal companies shall be common carriers. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this State and to connect at the State line with railroads of other States. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the others' passengers, tonnage, and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 2. Every railroad and canal corporation organized in this State shall maintain an office therein, where transfers of its stock shall be made, and where its books shall be kept for inspection by any stockholder or creditor of such corporation, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed or paid in, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amounts owned by them, respectively, the transfers of said stock, and the names and places of residence of its officers.

SEC. 3. All individuals, associations and corporations shall have equal right to have persons and property transported over railroads and canals, and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges for or in facilities for transportation of freight or passengers within the State, or coming from or going to any other State. Persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station; but excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC. 4. No railroad, canal or other corporation, or the lessees, purchasers, or managers of any railroad or canal corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property, or franchises of such corporation with, or lease or purchase the works or franchises of, or in any way control any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line, nor shall any officer of such railroad or canal corporation act as an officer of any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line, and the question whether railroads or canals or parallel or competing lines shall, when demanded by the party complainant, be decided by a jury as in other civil issues.

SEC. 5. No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its works, nor shall such company, directly or indirectly, engage in any other business than that of common carriers, or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business; but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufactories on its railroad or canal not exceeding fifty miles in length.

SEC. 6. No President, director, officer, agent, or employe of any railroad or canal company shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the furnishing of material or supplies to such company, or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled or worked by such company.

SEC. 7. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback, or otherwise, and no railroad or canal company, or any lessee, manager, or employe thereof, shall make any preferences in furnishing cars or motive power.

SEC. 8. No railroad, railway, or other transportation company shall grant free passes or passes at a discount, to any person except officers or employes of the company.

SEC. 9. No street passenger railway shall be constructed within the limits of any city, borough or township without the consent of its local authorities.

SEC. 10. No railroad, canal or other transportation company, in existence at the time of the adoption of this article, shall have the benefit of any future legislation by general or special laws, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

SEC. 11. The existing powers and duties of the Auditor General in regard to railroads, canals, and other transportation companies, except as to their accounts, are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, who shall have a general supervision over them, subject to such regulations and alterations as shall be provided by law; and in addition to the annual reports now required to be made, said Secretary may require special reports at any time up

on any subject relating to the business of said companies from any officer or officers thereof.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XVIII.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election in at least two newspapers in every county in which such newspapers shall be published; and if, in the General Assembly next afterwards chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same again to be published in the manner aforesaid, and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State in such manner, and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two Houses, as the General Assembly shall prescribe; and if such amendment or amendments shall be approved by a majority of those voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted oftener than once in five years; when two or more amendments shall be submitted they shall be voted upon separately.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that:

SECTION 1. This Constitution shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, for all purposes not otherwise provided for therein.

SEC. 2. All laws in force in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this Constitution not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, and contracts shall continue as if this Constitution had not been adopted.

SEC. 3. At the general election in the years one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, Senators shall be elected in all districts where there shall be vacancies. Those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four shall serve for two years, and those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five shall serve for one year. Senators now elected, and those whose terms are unexpired, shall represent the districts in which they reside until the end of the terms for which they were elected.

SEC. 4. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, Senators shall be elected from the even numbered districts to serve for two years, and from odd numbered districts to serve for four years.

SEC. 5. The first election of Governor under this Constitution shall be at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, when a Governor shall be elected for three years; and the term of the Governor elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight and of those thereafter elected shall be for four years, according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 6. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four a Lieutenant Governor shall be elected according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution; and when the said officer shall be duly elected and qualified, the office of Surveyor General shall be abolished, and the Surveyor General in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 8. When the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be duly qualified, the office of Superintendent of Common Schools shall cease.

SEC. 9. Nothing contained in this Constitution shall be construed to render any person now holding any State office for a first official term ineligible for re-election at the end of such term.

SEC. 10. The judges of the Supreme Court in office when this Constitution shall take effect shall continue until their commissions severally expire. Two judges in addition to the number now composing the said court shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this Constitution.

SEC. 11. All courts of record and all existing courts which are not specified in this constitution shall continue in existence until the first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, without abridgment of their present jurisdiction, but no longer. The Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin is hereby abolished; and all causes and proceedings pending therein in the county of Schuylkill shall be tried and disposed of in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said county.

SEC. 12. The registers' courts now in existence shall be abolished on the first day of January next succeeding the adoption of this Constitution.

SEC. 13. The General Assembly shall, at the next session after the adoption of this Constitution, designate the several judicial districts as required by this Constitution. The judges in commission, when such designation shall be made, shall continue during their unexpired terms judges of the new districts in which they reside. But when there shall be two judges residing in the same district, the president judge shall elect to which district he shall be assigned; and the additional law judge shall be assigned to the other district.

SEC. 14. The General Assembly shall, at the next succeeding session after each decennial census, and not oftener, designate the several judicial districts as required by this Constitution.

SEC. 15. Judges learned in the law of any court of record holding commissions in force at the adoption of this Constitution shall hold their respective offices until the expiration of the terms for which they were commissioned, and until their successors shall be duly qualified. The Governor shall commission the President Judge of the Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county for the unexpired term of his office.

SEC. 16. After the expiration of the term of any president judge of any Court of Common Pleas in commission at the adoption of this constitution, the judge of such court learned in the law and oldest in commission shall be the president judge thereof, and when two or more judges are elected at the same time in any judicial district, they shall decide by lot which shall be president judge; but when the president judge of a court shall be re-elected he shall continue to be president judge of that court. Associate judges, not learned in the law, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be commissioned to hold their offices for the term of five years from the first day of January next after their election.

SEC. 17. The General Assembly at the first session after the adoption of this Constitution shall fix and determine the compensation of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Judges of the several Judicial Districts of the Commonwealth, and the provisions of the fifteenth section of the article on Legislation shall not be deemed inconsistent herewith. Nothing contained in this Constitution shall be held to reduce the compensation now paid to any law judge of this Commonwealth now in commission.

SEC. 18. The Courts of Common Pleas in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny shall be composed of the president judges of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas of said counties until their offices shall severally end, and of such other judges as may from time to time be selected.

For the purpose of first organization in Philadelphia the judges of the Court number one shall be Judges Allison, Pierce and Paxson; of the Court number two, Judges Hare, Mitchell and one other judge to be elected; of the Court number three, Judges Ludlow, Finletter and Lynd; and of the Court number four, Judges Thayer, Briggs and one other judge to be elected.

The judge first named shall be the president judge of said courts respectively, and thereafter the president judge shall be the judge oldest in commission; but any president judge re-elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof.

The additional judges for courts numbers two and four shall be voted for and elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution in the same manner as the two additional judges of the Supreme Court, and they shall decide by lot to which court they shall belong. Their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 19. In the county of Allegheny, for the purpose of first organization under this constitution, the judges of the Court of Common Pleas at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be the judges of the Court number one, and the judges of the District Court at the same date shall be the judges of the Common Pleas number two.

The president judges of the Common Pleas and District Courts shall be president judges of said Courts number one and two respectively until their offices shall end, and thereafter the judge oldest in commission shall be president judge; but any president judge re-elected in the same court, or district shall continue to be president judge thereof.

SEC. 20. The organization of the Courts of Common Pleas, under this constitution, for the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, shall take effect on the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and existing courts in said counties shall continue with their present power and jurisdiction until that date; but no new suits shall be instituted in the Courts of Nisi Prius after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 21. The cause and proceedings pending in the Court of Nisi Prius, Court of Common Pleas, and District Court in Philadelphia, shall be tried and disposed of in the Court of Common Pleas. The records and dockets of said courts shall be transferred to the Prothonotary's office of said county.

SEC. 22. The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Allegheny shall be tried and disposed of in the Court number one; and the causes and proceedings pending in the District Court shall be tried and disposed of in the Court number two.

SEC. 23. The Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia shall be first appointed by the judges of said Court on the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and the present Prothonotary of the District Court in said county shall be the Prothonotary of the said Court of Common Pleas until said date, when his commission shall expire, and the present Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Philadelphia shall be the clerk of such court until the expiration of his present commission on the first Monday of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 24. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants (except Philadelphia) all aldermen in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of their commissions, and at the election for city and ward officers in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five one alderman shall be elected in each ward, as provided in this constitution.

SEC. 25. In Philadelphia magistrates in lieu of aldermen, shall be chosen as required in this constitution at the election in said city for city and ward officers in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five; their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of April succeeding their election.

The terms of office of aldermen in said city, holding or entitled to commissions at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 26. All persons in office in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and at the first election under it, shall hold their respective offices until the term for which they have been elected or appointed shall expire, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, unless otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC. 27. The seventh article of this constitution, prescribing an oath of office, shall take effect on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 28. The terms of office of county commissioners and county auditors chosen prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, which shall not have expired before the first Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, shall expire on that day.

SEC. 29. All State, county, city, ward, borough, and township officers in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution, whose compensation is not provided for by salaries alone, shall continue to receive the compensation allowed them by law until the expiration of their respective terms of office.

SEC. 30. All State and judicial officers heretofore elected, sworn, affirmed, or in office when this Constitution shall take effect, shall severally, within one month after such adoption, take and subscribe an oath (or affirmation) to support this Constitution.

SEC. 31. The General Assembly, at its first session, or as soon as may be after the adoption of this Constitution, shall pass such laws as may be necessary to carry the same into full force and effect.

SEC. 32. The ordinance passed by this Convention, entitled "An ordinance for submitting the amended Constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the electors thereof," shall be held to be valid for all the purposes thereof.

SEC. 33. The words "County Commissioners," wherever used in this Constitution, and in any ordinance accompanying the same, shall be held to include the Commissioners for the city of Philadelphia.

Adopted at Philadelphia, on the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, Nov. 13, 1873.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the new Constitution, proposed to the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection, as the same appears of record in this office.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE

FOR SUBMITTING THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA TO A VOTE OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS THEREOF, AS PASSED SECOND READING.

Be it ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as follows:

1. That the amended Constitution prepared by this Convention, be submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth for their adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of December next; except as hereinafter ordered and directed, the said election shall be held and conducted by the regular election officers in the several election districts throughout the Commonwealth, under all the regulations and provisions of existing laws relating to general elections; and the sheriffs of the several counties shall give at least twenty days' notice of said election by proclamation.

2. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, at least twenty days before the said election, furnish to the Commissioners of each county, a sufficient number of properly prepared circulars of instructions. The Commissioners of the several counties shall cause to be printed at least three times as many ballots of affirmative votes as there are voters in each county—and the same number of negative votes; and the said Commissioners shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be fairly distributed to the several election districts in their respective counties, the said ballots, tally-lists, returns, circulars or instructions, and such other books and papers as may be necessary. The ballots shall be printed or written in the following form: On the outside the words "New Constitution;" in the inside for all persons giving affirmative votes the words "For the New Constitution," and for all persons giving negative votes the words "Against the New Constitution."

3. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are for the new Constitution, then it shall be the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were against the new Constitution, then it shall be rejected and be null and void.

4. Five Commissioners of Election, viz: Edwin H. Fitler, Edward Browning, John P. Verree, Henry S. Hagert and John O. James, are hereby appointed by this Convention, who shall have direction of the election upon this amended Constitution in the city of Philadelphia. The said Commissioners shall be duly sworn or affirmed to perform their duties with impartiality and fidelity. They shall also have power to fill vacancies in their own number. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners, or a majority of them, and they shall have authority to make a registration of voters for the several election divisions of said city, and to furnish the lists so made to the election officers of each precinct or division; to distribute the tickets for said city provided for by this ordinance to be used at the election; to appoint a judge and two inspectors for each election division, by whom the election therein shall be held and conducted, and to give all necessary instructions to the election officers regarding their duties in holding the election and in making returns thereof. No person shall serve as an election officer who would be disqualified under Section 15, Article 8, of the new Constitution. The general return of the election in the said city shall be opened, computed and certified before the said Commissioners, and with their approval—which approval shall be endorsed upon the return. They shall make report, directed to the President of this Convention, of their official action under this ordinance and concerning the conduct of the said election within the said city.

The Judges and Inspectors aforesaid shall conduct the election in all respects conformably to the general election laws of this Commonwealth, and with like powers and duties to those of ordinary election officers. Each Inspector shall appoint one clerk to assist the Board in the performance of its duties, and all the election officers shall be duly sworn or affirmed according to law, and shall possess all the qualifications required by law of election officers in this Commonwealth. At said election any duly qualified elector who shall be unregistered, shall be permitted to vote upon making proof of his right to the election officers, according to the general election laws of this Commonwealth. Return Inspectors and their clerks and an hourly count of the votes shall be dispensed with, but overseers of election may be selected for any precinct by said Election Commissioners, whose duties and powers shall be the same as those of overseers of election in said city under existing election laws applicable thereto. Returns of the election shall be made in said city as in the case of an election for Governor, but a triplicate general return for said city shall be made out and forwarded to the President of this Convention at Harrisburg, as is hereinafter provided in case of county returns.

5. In each of the counties of the Commonwealth, (except Philadelphia,) the returns of the election shall be made as in the case of an election for Governor, but the return judges in each county shall make out a triplicate county return and transmit the same, within five days after the election, directed to the President of this Convention, at Harrisburg.

Done in Convention, this Third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy three.

JNO. H. WALKER, *President.*
D. L. IMBRIE, *Clerk.*
A true copy of ordinance of submission.
M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

FARMERS, A WORD TO YOU.
Do you want good Cider all the year,
Do you want it clear and sparkling,
Do you want it sweet and wholesome,
If so use the Sulphate of Lime.
Made by James R. Nichols & Co. It is the only genuine. One package is sufficient for a barrel of Cider. The later in the season Cider is made, the better it is, and the addition of the Sulphate preserves it perfectly. Thousands have used it with perfect satisfaction since 1858.
The time is now at hand to rid your barns and corn cribs of rats and mice. Use CORWIN & BRAHAM'S VERMIN DESTROYER. It is the only safe exterminator, as it contains no phosphorus and is not therefore liable to spontaneous combustion. For sale at the Drug and Prescription Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Neeb, M. A. Sanner,
Joseph Wagener, Joseph Graff,
C. H. Love, J. C. Anderson,
Robt. J. Grier, C. Schleiper,
W. McKee, James Irvin. MWF

OFFICE UNION BRIDGE CO.
Pittsburgh, September 12, 1873.
NOTICE TO RIVER MEN.
Notice is hereby given to those interested in the Navigation of the Allegheny river, that the Contractor for the Stonework of Union Bridge, across the Allegheny river at the Point, Pittsburgh, has commenced work. Pier No. 4 is located on north side of channel, distant 212 feet from shore. The other Piers will be located each 212 feet apart across the river to Smoky Island. The Contractor will keep a RED LIGHT by night on the Channel Pier as a signal of danger.
By order of the Board of Directors.
F. W. SMITH, Chief Engineer.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
Miller, Barr & Parkin,
OFFICE: No. 339 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DOT SCHMALL LEETLE BABY.

Drue as I leev, most efery day
I laugh me wild to saw der vay
My schmall young baby drie to play—
Dot funny leetle baby.

Vhen I look of dem leetle toes,
Unt saw dot funny leetle nose,
Unt hear der vay dot rooster crows,
I schmile like I was grazy.

Sometimes dere comes a leetle schquall,
Dot's vhen der vindy vind vill crawl,
Right in his leetle schtomach schmall—
Dot's too bad for der baby.

Dot makes him sing at night so schveet,
Und gorrybarric he must ead,
Und I must climb sphry on my feet
To help dot leetle baby.

He bulls my nose und kicks my hair,
Und grawls me ofer eferywhere,
Und shlobbers me—but vot I care?
Dot vas my schmall young baby.

Around my head dot leetle arm
Vas schquozin me so nice und varm—
Oh! may der nefer coom some harm
To dot schmall leetle baby.

RUPTURE.
There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what ails them; there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to seek for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, under the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. Will a truss cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always retain the parts so as to make you secure and safe from danger, and at a cost so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning when compared with the enormous risk you run in letting it alone. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable to the retention and cure of this terrible evil. He has trusses at a price as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such vast variety, that the most difficult and long standing cases, of years duration, are made manageable and brought within the province of cure. Let no one deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is never curable; but worst than all, let none consent to "let alone" cure.
Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

STEAM
SYPHON PUMPS.
All persons are hereby notified that
HUGH COLL,
On the 17th day of July, 1873, by an assignment on Record in the Patent Office,
SOLD AND TRANSFERRED
TO
SHERRIFF & LOUGHREY,
NOW
J. B. Sherriff & Son,
The exclusive right to manufacture and sell
Steam Syphon Pumps
Under his (Coll's) Patents in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. All persons are cautioned against purchasing from Coll or others said Pumps, as in each case action will be brought for infringement. Our make of Pumps bear the number of our office,
68 WATER STREET,
And date of Patent, June 8th, 1869, all others are infringements.
J. B. SHERRIFF & SON.
Pittsburgh, October 22, 1873. oc24-d2

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
Having removed our business from No. 30 WEST DIAMOND STREET, Allegheny City, to
211 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh,
We will be pleased to see all our old customers, and all others who may want anything in our line.
A. MARTIN & CO.,
211 Liberty street.

A. MARTIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Cracker Bakers
AND
CONFECTIONERS
211 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

WALL PAPER.
REMOVAL.
W. P. MARSHALL
Has removed from 191 Liberty street, to the new and elegant storehouse,
No. 47 Seventh Street
(FORMERLY IRWIN,)
BETWEEN PENN AND LIBERTY.
NOTE.—W. P. M. has facilities for obtaining the newest and most advanced styles of Paper Hangings from the leading manufacturers in France and this country, and while he will always have the most elegant and expensive papers, he will also have all qualities down to the cheapest.

Mackeown, Thompson & Co.
Successors to W. MACKEOWN & BRO.,
WHOLESALE
Drugs and Oils,
195 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no5-MWF

JOHN H. STEWART.........ROBT. H. PATTERSON
ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.
LIVERY, SALE AND
Commission Stables
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,
NO. 141 WOOD STREET,
Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in
Photograph and Picture Frames
which they offer at reasonable prices.
Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL
Phœnix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARDS' BREAD

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO. 349 LIBERTY STREET, Have for Sale, in Store and to arrive
5 cars prime Oats,
10 cars Shelled Corn,
10 cars prime New Ear Corn,
2 cars Wheat,
100 sacks prime Timothy Seed,
10,000 Heavy Striped India Sacks, to which we invite the attention of the trade.
Pittsburgh, November 1, 1873. nov1

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WM. SEMPLE

PRICES FOR THE TIMES
IN
MILLINERY GOODS,
Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Pompons, Wings, Tips, Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, Real Ostrich Tips.
TRIMMINGS
Of all kinds. Real and Imitation Hair Goods.
NOTIONS.
Hosiery and Gloves for Ladies, Gents and Children. Blue, Mixed and Fancy Yarns and Zephyrs, Knit Goods, Hoods and Jackets. Also Flannel Hoods and Jackets, Infants' Caps, Hoods, Sacques and Cloaks.
FANCY GOODS.
A fresh stock of Fancy Goods, Toys, and Housekeeping Articles.
UNDERWEAR
For Gentlemen and Ladies in great variety, and very cheap.
FELT HATS
For Men and Boys, at $1.50 and $1.62. A great bargain.
ARMY OVERCOATS,
Blouses and Socks, very cheap.
WATERPROOFS,
The choicest Blue, Green, Brown, Gold and Black, fancy makes, at 75c.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

GREAT SALE
OF
BLACK ALPACAS.
Immense Reduction.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
THE BEST BARGAIN
OF THE SEASON.
Having purchased the entire importation of one of the best makes of
BLACK ALPACA,
In the market at an immense reduction, we will offer for a few weeks the following astonishing bargains:
Best Mohair Alpacas
THE 50 CENT QUALITY AT 35 CENTS.
THE 65 CENT QUALITY AT 50 CENTS.
THE 75 CENT QUALITY AT 60 CENTS.
THE 87½ CENT QUALITY AT 65 CENTS.
THE $1 QUALITY AT 75 CENTS.
This is a two-fold reduction.
We guarantee the goods to be as represented. We will sell as good an Alpaca for 35 cts. as can be bought elsewhere for 50 cts. As good an Alpaca for 50 cts. as can be bought elsewhere for 65 cts., and so on through the list. We have nearly fifty thousand (50,000) yards of the Goods, and we are determined to put them at a price that will move the goods rapidly. Call and see them.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, AND
26 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh.

THE GREAT
CLOSING SALE
Is still going on at
Macrum & Carlisle's
27 Fifth Avenue.
Purchasers will save 25 to 50 per cent. Fresh and desirable goods selling at first cost. Many articles at less than half price.
Stocks Must be Reduced
To make a change of firm.
See the bargains in Parasols, Fans, Belts, Scarfs, Ribbons, Embroideries, Gloves, Shirts, Underwear, &c., &c.
MWF

H. J. LYNCH,
JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere Sacques and Mantles,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
LOW PRICES.
GOOD STYLES.
Mattings,
Oil Cloths,
Shades,
Stair Rods, &c.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

STEAMSHIPS.
PASSAGE TO AND FROM
EUROPE.
A. M. BARR,
143 Smithfield Street,
Agent for Inman, White Star, National, Guion State Line and Allan Line of Steamers. Passengers booked by either of the above lines, sailing twice a week to and from New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown each way. Drafts issued on England, Ireland, Scotland, and all the principal towns in Europe from £1 and upward.
Packages sent promptly to any part of Europe. Foreign Gold and Silver bought. Collections promptly made.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturday until 8 P. M. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. oc23

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE

PRICES FOR THE TIMES.
At $1.60,
Cheney Brothers' Best Black American Silks, an extraordinary bargain.
At $3.00,
Trimmed Felt Suits, not more than one-half their value.
At $1.25,
Sewing Machines—the "Little Nell," a marvel of mechanism and cheapness.
At 37 1-2 and 50c,
Cassimeres for Men and Boys' Wear, a bargain for the times. Also, a Splendid Stock of Higher and Lower Price Goods equally cheap.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,
Of all kinds, cheap in proportion.
BLANKETS,
Coverlets, Quilts, Comfortables. Especial attention invited to these, as we have a
VERY LARGE STOCK
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

Furs! Furs! Furs!
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
Are now opening their large and elegantly assorted stock of FURS, comprising all qualities and prices, both for Ladies and Children, and which we guarantee to sell at prices fully 25 per cent. less than regular rates. We offer as a few of our prices.

MUFFS	at $2.00
MUFFS	at 2.50
MUFFS	at 3.00
MUFFS	at 4.00
MUFFS	at 5.00

Muffs at $6, 8, 10, 12.50, 15, 18.50, 20, 22.50, 25 and 30.

SETS	at $2.00
SETS	at 2.50
SETS	at 3.50
SETS	at 5.00

Sets at $6.50, 8, 10, 12.50, 15, 20, 22.50, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50.
Our stock is unusually large, comprising every make kind and quality of Fur, such as
Muskrat, Alaska Mink,
Siberian Squirrel, Coney,
Mink Sable, Hudson Bay Sable,
Russian sable, Black Martin,
Lynx, Seal, &c., &c.,
In Muffs, Collars, Berthas and Boas.
We solicit an examination of our stock and a comparison of our prices with those of other Houses.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
Nos. 172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

OILS, &c.
WARDEN, FREW & CO.
OFFICES:
111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
95 BEAVER STREET, New York.
SEVENTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
PETROLEUM.
Warehouse, Point Breese, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.
Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignments.

Waring Brothers,
Successors to WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
IN
Petroleum and its Products,
37 Fifth Avenue,
Philadelphia address,
Waring Brothers & Co.,
jy18 307 Walnut street.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,
Riverside Oil Refinery,
Manufacturers of
Carbon and Head Light Oils,
And Dealers in
LUBRICATING OILS,
Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.
Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

LEGAL.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
In the matter of the Partition of the Estate of SARAH GRUBBS, deceased. No. 1, June Term, 1873. Writ of Partition.
To Andrew Grubbs, John Grubbs, David Grubbs, Wm. Grubbs, George Grubbs, Catharine Gayton, Conrad Emerick, Wm. Emerick, Nancy Emerick, widow of John A. Emerick, deceased, intermarried with John Gordon, Susan E. Emerick, intermarried with Nathan Diven, Mary H. Emerick, deceased, intermarried with Richard Henry and John E. Emerick, Madaline F. Emerick and Winfield S. Emerick, minor children of John A. Emerick, deceased, by their guardian, James F. Ross, John D. Deer and Sarah E. Deer, Laura B. Deer, John W. Deer and Ella M. Deer, by their father and guardian, John D. Deer, David G. Moon, Solomon Moon, John W. Moon, John Dodds, Mary Jane Dodds, intermarried with William Carlisle, Margaret E. Dodds, intermarried with Benjamin Carlisle, heirs and legal representatives of Sarah Grubbs, deceased.
And now, to wit: September 27th, 1873, the Court grant a rule on all parties interested to appear in open Court, on SATURDAY, November 15th, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., and accept or refuse the premises at the valuation put thereon by the inquest, or show cause why the same should not be sold according to law.
JOHN H. HARE, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, October 2, 1873. oc8:59-F

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS of Allegheny County. *In Re* opening of Forbes street. No. —. And now to-wit, November 1, 1873, he report of the viewers appointed by the Court in the above case having been presented in court, and having been duly considered, it is ordered that the same be filed, and that the report be confirmed *nisi*, to be absolute if no exceptions are filed within ten days. And it is further ordered that notice of the above be published in the papers authorized to do the printing for the City of Pittsburgh. By the Court.
From the record: W. H. McCLEARY, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss. At Pittsburgh, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SAMUEL M. ORR, of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
WILLIAM A. SIPE,
87 Diamond street,
no7:d58-F Assignee, &c.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Bridge Builders.
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 7, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received at this office until the 17th inst., inclusive, for Repairing Abutments of Bridge over Robinson's Run, at Hays' Crossing, in Robinson township.
Also, for the Construction of Superstructure over Piney Fork Run, in Snowden township.
Also, for the Construction of Superstructure over Piney Fork Run, near S. B. McGovern's, in Snowden township.
Plans and Specifications of the above may be seen at the office of the County Engineer, in Court House.
no7 HENRY WARNER, County Controller.

DRUM & KUHN,
Architects,
Office—North-East corner Wood and Fifth avenue, Third Floor.
REFERENCES: Judge Collier, Messrs. Wier & Gibson, Gen. J. R. Porter, John Heath, Esq., G. A. Mundorff, Messrs. Marshall & Bro.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard
SCALES.
Warehouses and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
63 Wood street.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE

Prices for the Times.
At 6 1-4c,
Good Prints. Also good Linen Crash.
At 8 1-3c,
25 Cases of the best Prints, and plenty of them, more to come.
At 10c,
Wide, Dark Stripe Dress Goods, heavy wide Standard Brown Sheetings.
At 12 1-2c,
Great variety choice Dress Goods, including Reps, De laines, Stripe Poplins, &c., &c. Also extra quality 4-4 wide Shirting long cloths.
At 16 2-3c,
Heavy Gray Twilled Flannels.
At 18 3-4c,
Country Barred Flannels.
At 18 3-4c,
Black Alpacas, heavy goods, pure color, about one-half their value. Also, large stock of Dress Goods, cheap in proportion.
At 25c,
Black and Colored Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins, extra quality. Also, Plaid, Stripe and Mixed Goods, extra bargains.
IMMENSE STOCK
Dress Goods of all kinds at prices quite as low as the above.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, JOHN F. DRAVO, Assignee of JOHN V. McDONALD, deceased, will offer at Public Sale on the premises, on
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, '73,
All the following described
REAL ESTATE,
Situate in Allegheny Co., Pa.
All that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Manchester, now Allegheny City, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the easterly side of Preble street, at the distance of 144 feet southwardly from Chestnut street; thence along Preble street southwardly 24 feet to the line of lot lately owned by James Doyle; thence along said line eastwardly 120 feet to Cedar alley; thence along said alley northwardly 24 feet; thence westwardly parallel with Chestnut street 120 feet to Preble street, the place of beginning. This property has also a large new two-story
FRAME DWELLING HOUSE
erected on same, containing 7 rooms and finished attic.
Also, the one undivided third part of a certain other lot of ground situated in the Sixth ward of the City of Allegheny, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning on the west side of Preble street at the corner of Franklin street; thence westerly along the north side of Franklin street 100 feet to an alley; thence northwardly along said alley parallel with Preble street 47 feet; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with said Franklin street 100 feet to Preble street; then southwardly along the west line of the said Preble street 47 feet to the place of beginning.
Also, a certain other lot adjoining the foregoing 24 feet in front of Preble street, extending back 100 feet, preserving a like width, being lot No. 159 in John Simpson's plan of a sub-division of part of lots in the town of Manchester, since included within the limits of the said City of Allegheny.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of same day.
TERMS OF SALE—One-half cash, balance in one year, to be secured by bond and mortgage.
JOHN F. DRAVO,
no11:d79 Assignee of JOHN V. McDONALD.

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., Nov. 10, 1873.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M., THURSDAY, November 13th, 1873, for the Grading of Benton street, from Spruce street to Sand alley, in the Ninth ward.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the City Engineer.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
no10-d77 JAMES BROWN, Controller.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, November 10, 1873.
NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of WEST JEFFERSON STREET, from Monterey street to Sherman avenue, and for Grading of HOWARD STREET from Mrs. Arnold's line to Morris St., are now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, Nov. 20th, 1873, when they will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
no10:d78 CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., Nov. 3, 1873.
NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the construction of the SHEFFIELD STREET SEWER, from Beaver avenue to Fulton street, and for the FEDERAL STREET SEWER, from Montgomery avenue to Clendenning's South line, are now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, November 13th, 1873, when they will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
no3 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, November 3, 1873.
NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of STANTON AVENUE, from Beaver avenue to Preble avenue, of JUNIATA AVENUE, from Beaver avenue to Preble avenue, of MONTEREY STREET, from Jackson street to West Jefferson street, and for the Grading and Paving of SLOPE ALLEY, from Monterey street eastward, are now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, November 13, 1873, when they will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
no3:d63 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., Oct. 27, 1873.
NOTICE TO PARTIES INTERESTED.—The report of the viewers on the opening and widening of STRAWBERRY LANE, from the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway to the Ohio river, having been finally confirmed, notice is hereby given that the assessments for benefits are now due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer. If not paid within sixty days from this date, liens will be filed on the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.
JAMES BROWN,
oc27:d40 Controller.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 7, 1873.
NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the Grading of WATT STREET, from Washington avenue to Ford street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, November 19th, 1873, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
no8:d74 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
190 Liberty St.

Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.
The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.
THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE
Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.
An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield Street

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall Wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WM. SEMPLE

FALL STYLES.
MILLINERY GOODS
A complete stock at our usual bargains.
Hats and Bonnets,
Flowers and Plumes,
Pompons and Wings,
Ostrich Tips,
Trimmed Hats and Bonnets,
Notions, a full stock of choice Goods.
Fancy Goods,
In great variety. Departments newly supplied. Everything very cheap.
Gents' Goods,
Hosiery, Gloves, Ties, Collars, Shirts, White and Colored, Undershirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Suspenders, Drawers, Cardigans, &c., &c.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR.
Vests in high and low necks, long and short Sleeves in all sizes. Drawers all sizes.
RIBBONS, RIBBONS
Plain and Watered Sash Ribbon, Plain and Stripe Sash Ribbon, Neck Ribbons, new shades, Gros Grain Ribbon, new shades.
Laces and Embroideries,
Ruches and Ruching,
Velvet Belts,
Hair Goods.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

IRON AND STEEL.

FORT PITT IRON
AND
STEEL WORKS.
REESE, GRAFF & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON and STEEL,
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
At the Works, Thirty-second St., near Penn,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilled and Sand
ROLLS
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions,
AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse,
NO. 209 LIBERTY STREET.

ROOFS
W. B. Scaife & Sons,
Nos. 119 and 121 First Ave.,
79, 81, 83, 90 and 92 Sec. Ave., and 78 Third Ave.
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Erect in any part of the United States,
IRON ROOF FRAMES,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CORRUGATED IRON,
The best article in use for covering or siding Wooded Frame Buildings.
ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF
Scaife's Patent Wrought Iron Dome Head
Kitchen Range Boiler,
Every Boiler Tight and Tested at 120 lbs. Pressure.
SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK, AND COPPER PIPES.

WAYNE IRON
AND
STEEL WORKS.
BROWN & CO.,
Manufacturers of the
Wayne and "U. S." Brands of
IRON AND STEEL,
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 16 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality. Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements. Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern.
Near Union Depot.
Office and Works,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Tenth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
"Our "U. S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

STEEL WORKS.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel
STEEL FIRE BOX and BOILER PLATE, ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS, AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE, 83 Water street and 160 First ave.
New York, 80 Gold St. Chicago, 80 Mich. ave. Boston, 127 and 129 Federal St.

Hussey, Wells & Co.,
Manufacturers of every description of
CAST STEEL,
Office and works—PENN AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe10-m55

Black Diamond Steel Works
PARK, BRO. & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

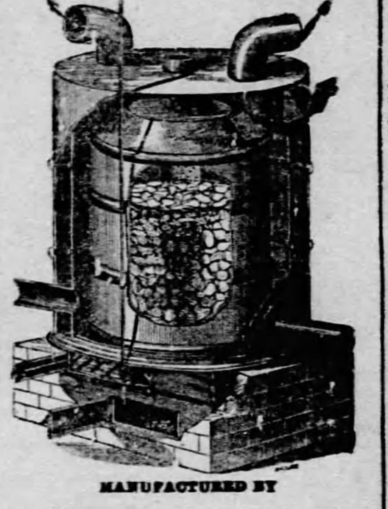
DR. WHITTIER,
No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Continues to treat with his usual great success, all Private Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed.
Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system.
DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere.
Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1 P. M.
TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,
260 pages, fine illustrations. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed.
DR. WHITTIER,
oc7:d&S 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1873. FALL 1873.
NEW GOODS
JUST OPENED
All the New Shades in
Cashmeres,
Satteens,
Merinos,
Serges,
Mohairs,
Balernos,
Empress,
Poplins,
Chintzes.
We are showing a new and carefully selected stock of Desirable
DRESS GOODS
In all the New Shades.
Also, a full line of
Black Goods,
In every desirable material,
AT LOW PRICES.
A CALL IS SOLICITED
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
Cor. 4th Avenue and Market St.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE
FIERY FURNACE,



MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
206 and 208 Liberty Street

COAL AND COKE.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Allegheny Valley Railroad.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
Dickson, Stewart & Co.
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office and Yards—567 Liberty Street.
Particular attention given to filling orders for the above coal. je19

SAMUEL C. GRIER & CO.,
Dealers in the Best Family
COAL,
NUT COAL AND SLACK.
Offices and yards—Cor. Grant avenue and Ft. W. R. Crossing, and cor. Rebecca and Ridge streets, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Prompt attention given to filling orders. au26

PLOW WORKS.

ALEXANDER SPEER & SONS
(Successors to HALL & SPEER,)
Pittsburgh Globe Plow Works,
Manufacturers of every description of
PLOWS, HARROWS AND
PLOW CASTINGS, ROAD
CULTIVATORS, SCRAPERS.
Steel Plow Molds made to any shape or pattern. e5:pll

Speedily Cured.—All Forms
of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 173 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.
Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in youth or maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.
This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.
Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address:
GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 173 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.

Hazard Powder Company's
SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD,
At Low Prices.
SAFETY FUSE constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,)
PITTSBURGH.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand.
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemakers' stock wholesale and retail.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—ON and after November 2d, 1873, Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:50am	Mail Train	[illegible]
Mail Train	7:45am	Fast Line	[illegible]
Cincinnati Ex.	12:20pm	Pittsburgh Ex.	[illegible]
Phila. Ex.	4:40pm	Cincinnati Ex.	[illegible]
Fast Line	7:50pm	Pacific Express	[illegible]
		Way Passenger	[illegible]
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	6:45am	Wall's No. 1	[illegible]
Brinton Accom. No. 1	7:00am	Brinton Accom. No. 1	[illegible]
Wall's No. 2	[illegible]	Wall's No. 2	[illegible]
Wall's No. 3	11:42am	Brinton Accom. No. 2	9:00am
Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	2:40pm	Johnstown Ac.	[illegible]
Wall's No. 4	[illegible]	Wall's No. 3	[illegible]
Johnstown Ac.	3:50pm	Wall's No. 4	2:40pm
Brinton Accom. No. 2	4:50pm	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	4:45pm
Brinton Accom. No. 3	5:30pm	Wall's No. 5	5:45pm
Wall's No. 5	6:10pm	Brinton Accom. No. 3	6:45pm
Brinton Accom. No. 4	9:30pm	Brinton Accom. No. 4	7:30pm
Wall's Ac. No. 6	11:30pm	Brinton Accom. No. 5	11:10pm

Pacific Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Accommodation No. 4 leave daily.
All other trains daily, except Sunday.
PACIFIC EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg 11:50 A. M.; Philadelphia 4:10 P. M.; New York 7:35 P. M.
CINCINNATI EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:20 P. M.; arrives at Harrisburg 10:40 P. M.; Philadelphia 2:50 A. M.; Baltimore 3:30 A. M., Washington 6:30 A. M., New York, 6:50 A. M.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 4:40 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 3:15 A. M.; Philadelphia 8:00 A. M.; New York, 11:55 A. M.
FAST LINE, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:50 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 5:00 A. M.; Philadelphia 9:10 A. M., Baltimore 8:45 A. M.; Washington 10:42 A. M.; New York 12:35 P. M.
The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 A. M. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:40 P. M. and arrives at Wall's Station at 2:00 P. M.; Leaves Pittsburgh at 9:30 P. M.; arrives at Brinton's at 10:30 P. M.
CITY TICKET OFFICE.
For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co. on orders left at the office.
For further information, apply to
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. no6

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
On and after Nov. 2, 1873, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28am	Pacific Express	2:20am
Chicago Mail	6:15am	Wheeling Ex.	10:55am
Cl. & Wh'g M'l.	6:45am	Chicago Express	11:50am
Erie & Asht. Ex	7:15am	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	2:55pm
Chicago Express	10:03am	Chicago Mail	4:15pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	2:13pm	Erie & Asht. Ex.	2:40pm
Pacific Express	2:28pm	Ch. & St. L. Ex.	7:25pm
Wheeling Ex.	4:25pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	7:25pm
Erie & War. Ex.	3:30pm	Erie & Asht. Ex	11:45pm
DEPART FROM ALLEGH'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8:25am	Leetsdale Accom	6:55am
Leetsdale Accom	10:23am	Leetsdale Accom	7:45am
Leetsdale Accom	12:08pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:12am
Sharps. & Asht. Ac	1:25pm	Enon Accom.	8:45am
Enon Accom.	3:48pm	Sharp. & Asht. Ac	9:55am
Leetsdale Accom	5:22pm	Leetsdale Accom	12:55pm
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:34pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:20pm
Leetsdale Accom	8:28pm	Leetsdale Accom	4:20pm
Leetsdale Accom	10:58pm	Leetsdale Accom	7:40pm
Fair Oaks Sunday church	12:43pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:55am

Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
Fast Line and Chicago Express going west make close connection at Mansfield for Toledo.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.
On and after MONDAY, November 3, 1873, THREE THROUGH TRAINS daily, (except Sunday,) will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Buffalo Express	7:00am	9:45pm
Day Express	12:00 noon	5:50pm
Night Express	4:15pm	1:40pm
Brady's Bend Accom	2:40pm	10:10am
First Soda Works Accom	2:50am	[illegible]
Second Soda Works Accom	6:00pm	[illegible]
First Hulton Accom	6:40am	[illegible]
Second Hulton Accom	4:35pm	9:10am
Third Hulton Accom	10:40pm	7:25pm

Buffalo Express Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
Buffalo Express makes close connection, (Sundays excepted) at Red Bank Junction with trains on Eastern extension to and from New Bethlehem, Brookville and Reynoldsville.
Church train to and from Soda Works, (Sunday), arrive at Pittsburgh at 10:10 am, and leave at 12:50 pm.
Express trains stop only at principal points.
Accommodation trains stop at all stations.
Pullman's Drawing Room Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Brocton.
Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be checked from Hotels or residences to destination.
Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets can be procured at the Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and in the Union Depot.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Sup't.
JAMES H. BRAY Ticket Agent Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILWAY—Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore "Short Line."
Alteration of Time. Winter Arrangement.
On and after Sunday, November 2, 1873, Trains on this road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Mixed Mail	6:30am	McKeesport acc.	6:40am
Through Mail to Washington and Baltimore	8:00am	McKeesport acc.	7:30am
Mixed Way	9:15am	W. Newton acc.	8:30am
McKeesport acc.	10:50am	Through Express	9:00am
Connellsville acc.	3:25pm	Connellsville acc.	11:00am
McKeesport acc.	4:35pm	McKeesport acc.	12:10pm
W. Newton acc.	5:35pm	McKeesport acc.	2:05pm
McKeesport acc.	6:40pm	Uniontown acc.	6:15pm
Through Ex. to Washington and Baltimore	9:30pm	McKeesport acc.	7:35pm
McKeesport acc.	11:00pm	Through Mail	9:40pm
W. Newton Ch T	12:45pm	W. Newton C T.	10:05am

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily, except Sunday. Express Trains daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.
Save 75 miles travel, Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and all points East.
General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.
SAML. C. HOUGH,
General Passenger Agent.
S. K. HYNDMAN,
no3 General Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, Pan-Handle Route.
On and after Nov. 2, 1873, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28am	McDonald Ac.	7:18am
Columbus Mail	7:15am	Wash. Accom.	8:18am
Wash. Accom.	8:45am	Steubenville Ac.	9:53am
Pacific Express	9:55am	Cincinnati Ex.	12:05pm
McDonald Ac.	12:00m	McDonald Ac.	4:18pm
Southern Ex.	2:58pm	Wash. Accom.	8:53pm
Steubenville Ac.	3:28pm	Columbus Mail	6:15pm
Wash. Accom.	5:01pm	Fast Line	7:22pm
McDonald Ac.	6:13pm	Southern Ex.	3:35pm
Sunday Church train	12:45pm	Sunday Church train	10:05am

Fast Line and Southern Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other Trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars, without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
no3 General Manager.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 3d, 1873, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny time):

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	6:25am	Springdale No. 1	6:50am
Freeport Ac No. 1	9:30am	Freeport Ac No. 1	8:20am
Fairview Ac.	10:40am	Express	10:30am
Express	3:15pm	Fairview Ac.	12:50pm
Springdale No. 1	2:00pm	Freeport Ac No. 2	2:35pm
Freeport Ac No. 2	4:17pm	Mail	5:40pm
Springdale No. 2	6:10pm	Springdale No. 2	6:05pm

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.
The Sunday Accommodation leaves Springdale every Sunday at 9.00 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Springdale at 2:20 P. M.
The 6:25 A. M. and 2:15 P. M., trains from Allegheny City connects for Butler.
For further information see time table, which can be obtained at the ticket office.
Local Tickets to all important stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
Gen. Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY. TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, October 20th, 1873, and until further notice, trains will leave and arrive at Depot, 226 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Monongahela acc	8:00a.m	Elizabeth acc.	6:55a.m
Elizabeth acc.	11:00a.m	Monongahela Ex	9:00a.m
Monongahela Ex	4:30p.m	Elizabeth acc.	2:15p.m
Elizabeth acc.	6:15p.m	Monongahela acc	5:34p.m

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 a. m., stopping at all points for passengers, and reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a. m. Returning; leaves Pittsburgh at 1:00 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 3:05 p. m.
Passengers to Pittsburgh will be furnished with TRANSFER PASSES on Birmingham and Ormsby Passenger Railways.
Monthly Commutation School and Family Tickets to all points.
JOHN M. BYERS,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
WM. J. ROSE,
General Passenger Agent. oc21

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson
Beg to inform their friends, patients, and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their head office,
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Premature Decay," being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous engravings from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address
DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
All orders will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. See Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 30 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.
For circulars, etc., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M., from 1 to 5, and 6 to 7 A. M. Sundays excepted. feb7:15

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.—Happy relief for young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.,—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.
oc27:d41

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only True and Perfect Dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces IMMEDIATELY a superb Black or natural Brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The genuine signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all Druggists.
CHAS. BATCHELOR, Prop., N. Y.
au11:d35MWF-W

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 260 pages, fine illustrations. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed.
DR. WHITTIER,
oc7:d&S 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRESCRIPTION FREE FOR THE speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

TUBE WORKS.

GRAFF TUBE WORKS.
WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Plain and Galvanized Wrought
IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER,
No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pipe of any Size, Length or Thickness furnished to order. Also, Pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &c.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—1,600 pounds Double Extra New Buckwheat Flour, just received, put up in small sacks, for family use, and for sale at the Family Grocery store of
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.
Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

BORAX—10 BBLS BEST REFINED for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
Sept. 24, 1873 110 Water street.

HOME NEWS.

In order that our readers may vote intelligently at the coming election for the adoption or rejection of the new State Constitution, we publish it in full on our inside pages to-day. We are compelled to leave out many business cards for want of room, but of course will make up all omissions so our advertisers will not lose by it.

Dedication of the Bethel.

The new building of the Bethel and Young Men's Home on Duquesne Way, was thrown open last evening to parties who had been invited by courtesy of the Directors. Appropriate services were held, and all expressed themselves exceedingly pleased at the manner in which the building had been finished. The Bethel is doing a good work and deserves to be sustained.

Legs Crushed.

Conductor Martin J. Brett, of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, had both legs crushed while taking a train on the Bennetts Branch from Red Bank to Reynoldsville. While making up his train he ran ahead of his engine and fell between the tracks, the engine passing over both limbs, crushing them horribly. He was taken to a hotel where his limbs were amputated, but there is very little hope entertained for his recovery. His parents reside in Allegheny.

"Smoky Island."

The litigation in reference to the ownership of "Smoky Island" is likely to prove an interesting legal wrestle. The authorities of Allegheny at least are thoroughly in earnest, and propose to maintain their rights. At a conference held in the City Attorney's office a few days since, in accordance with instructions, Mr. Rodgers selected counsel to assist him in the case for the city by fixing upon Mark W. Acheson, Esq., as his associate, and is was decided to put everything in readiness as soon as possible for bringing the matter properly before the Courts.

Second Avenue Shooting.

In regard to the attempt at suicide made by a woman early on yesterday morning, on Second avenue, and which appeared in our yesterday's issue, our reporter was misinformed. The reporter got his information through legitimate channels, and, as be supposed, was getting a correct statement. The husband of the lady called on us yesterday and assured us that she is a respectable woman, and none more than he regretted the lamentable occurrence. The attempt was not made in a house of ill-fame, but in a respectable house where the parties boarded.

Visit to the Boiler Testing Grounds.

A visit was paid yesterday to the boiler testing grounds by Captain J S. Deveny, Supervising Inspector, and a number of assistant supervising inspectors from other States. The visitors are Chas. L. Stevenson, Supervising Inspector of Galena, Ill.; D. C. Reed, Supervising Inspector of Milwaukee, Wis.; John P. Farar, Supervising Inspector of Chicago, Ill., and others. The party left by the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, on the South Side, for the grounds, which are located a short distance above the Poor Farm, on Captain Munhall's farm. The accommodations for the public, visiting inspectors and members of the press who may wish to witness the experiments, have been completed. The experiments will be commenced next Wednesday. The boilers are three in number, two of iron double and single riveted, and one of steel, and are similar to those now in use on our steamboats. The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company will run excursion trains to the grounds during the progress of the experiments.

A Pitiable Sight.

On Penn avenue on Wednesday night, a man was lying on the street insensible from the effect of too free potation. He lay there a long time, yet no officer came near, and quite a crowd had collected around him. This was near six o'clock, near Ninth street, not far from where the man resided. A gentleman well known in this city, volunteered to carry the man home if some other parties would aid him. Of all the crowd around, not one would lend a hand, though the weather was bitter cold and the snow was falling. Finally an army officer who happened by, with the assistance of the gentleman above mentioned, carried him to his home. Here they found his wife and an interesting child waiting for him. The man, in falling probably, had received a cut under the chin, the blood from which had clotted on his neck. The wife saw this as they brought the helpless man in, and she burst into a terrible fit of crying. She wept piteously for her husband, calling him all the endearing names, but he heard her not, while the child whispered to her mother, "is papa dead." It was too much for the gentlemen who had brought the man home and they left the sad scene. Comment is superfluous.

LOCOMOTIVE VS. STREET CARS.

Collision Yesterday on Federal Street, Allegheny.

About seven o'clock last night a collision occurred at the railroad crossing on Federal street, Allegheny city, between car No. 44, of the Troy Hill Line, and a locomotive. As usual, in such cases, the car got the worst of it. It was in charge of Conductor Ross, an extra. He was going up the street and as required by the rules of the road, when nearing the crossing, he jumped off and went ahead. He saw a train approaching and motioned to the driver to stay back but the latter mistaking it for a signal to come on, whipped up his mules and had got about in the middle of the track when the iron horse struck the outfit about amidships, breaking off the tongue. The mules waltzed off up street, and the car slid backward. The conductor claims that no watchman was out with a signal light to warn him of the approach of danger. A young lady was slightly injured by being cut about the head by the breaking of a pane of glass. The car will not be able for active duty again until it has been doctored up. It reclines in the gutter now.

LIFE AND DEATH.

Births. Matrimonial Alliances and Deaths in Pittsburgh Since January 1st.

Mr. John G. Little, clerk in the office of the Board of Health kindly furnishes us with the number of births, marriages and deaths in this city, from the first of January last to the first of the present month, as follows:

DEATHS.

January	256	June	286
February	228	July	464
March	280	August	460
April	314	September	304
May	338	October	272
Total			3,202

BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.

The number of births and marriages is only up to October 1, as they are reported but quarterly.

BIRTHS.		MARRIAGES.	
1st quarter	1,280	1st quarter	350
2d quarter	1,100	2d quarter	561
3d quarter	1,371	3d quarter	424
Total	3,751	Total	1,335

AMONG THE BANKS.

The Situation Brighter—A Feeling of Confidence Returning—Statement from the Duquesne Bank.

Matters in local financial circles yesterday were quiet, and with no more suspensions or rumors of embarrassments, and a brightening up of business in certain quarters, the feeling was generally one of more encouragement.

THE DUQUESNE BANK.

The statement of the Duquesne Savings Bank has been submitted to their creditors, in which the showing is better even than was anticipated. The document reads as follows:

Owing to the stringency in the money market in this city since the 22d of September last, and the utter impossibility of realizing on securities without a ruinous sacrifice to our assets, we thought it advisable to suspend temporarily on the 11th instant, since when a careful consideration of our resources, with a view to their sufficiency, if judiciously handled, to meet all our liabilities, and enable us to resume and continue business, has been made. The result is as you will perceive by the following statement:

STATEMENT.

Assets.

Bonds and mortgages	$109 209 55
Bills discounted	41 574 13
Real estate	79,342 17
Cash in banks and with banks and bankers	3,341 07
Leasehold property on Thirty-third street	1,215 98
Hall, safe and fixtures	2,000 00
Total	$236,782 90

Liabilities.

Deposits	$112 545 08
Time certificates	40,236 14
Due banks	231 62
Total	$153,013 86

The statement then goes on to express the confidence of the managers of the bank in their ability to pay 100 cents upon the dollar if they have the co-operation of their creditors. They then proceed to make the following proposition to them:

To pay our entire indebtedness in five installments of twenty per cent. each, in four, seven, ten, thirteen and sixteen months, from the 12th of November, 1873, with interest from said date on the whole amount of our indebtedness until fully paid.

With reference to this proposition to you and our other creditors, we beg leave to say:

First.—The plan proposed gives us all the time we ask to make it a complete and honorable settlement, which it is our pride and ambition to accomplish.

Second.—Should there be any change for the better, in the present condition of financial affairs, by which we are able to render our resources available in less time than the time proposed, we should at once, and without delay, make a general settlement, impartially and without preference of one over another, with all our creditors.

3d. Our assets, disposed of by ourselves from time to time, at the best market rates, as opportunity offers, and with sufficient time to realize upon them to the best advantage, will yield an amount not only sufficient to pay our liabilities as proposed, but will also leave a surplus so large as to show that the credit which our bank has enjoyed since its organization, and the confidence that has been reposed in us by the depositors, has not been misplaced.

Fourth.—We submit to you that the plan proposed is business-like and sound, both in theory and practice. For with an extension of sixteen months, unfettered, unembarrassed, free from legal proceedings, free from annoyance, we can accomplish our purpose of paying our liabilities in full, principal and interest, and thus demonstrate to you that the bank is worthy and deserving of that confidence in the future that it has enjoyed in the past. Our own judgment commends the plan as one that will surely enable us to do not only even and exact, but full justice to all of our creditors, and we therefore hope to receive your early and favorable response. By order of the board,

JOHN H. MCMASTERS, President.
DAVID CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

No action as yet has been taken by the creditors, but a general meeting will probably be held this week to consider the proposition.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night.

The Purchase of the Gas Works—The Councils Propose to Maintain Their Rights—A Few Compliments to the Gas Company—New Surveys Ordered—City Finances—City Improvements Going On—General Matters.

Allegheny Councils held a regular monthly meeting last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McBRIER .... President.
R. T. WHITE .... Clerk.

The Select branch was called to order at a quarter to eight o'clock by President McBrier. Present: Messrs. Beilstein, Cochran, Gault, Heagy, Huckestine, Hartman, Megraw, Moul, J. C. Patterson, Alexander Patterson, Riddle, Richardson, Schoyer, Sweeny, Zinkand, and President McBrier.

The minutes were read and approved.

Mr. HUCKESTINE presented a petition for gas lamps on Middle street, Third ward. Referred.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, petition from C. Coleman & Sons for permission to erect a frame building. Referred.

Mr. BEILSTEIN, remonstrance against extension of Beaver avenue. Referred.

Mr. HARTMAN, remonstrance against grading of Benton street, Ninth ward.

Mr. SWEENY, after the remonstrance had been read, stated that some of the signers had been compelled to sign the paper under fear of losing their situation. He thought such action was "played out," and moved that the contractor be ordered to go on with the work.

After some discussion, a motion was made to refer the paper to the Street Committee, with instructions to report to Councils before letting the contract. The motion was lost.

The paper was then received and filed.

THE GAS WORKS.

The Chair read a communication from Wm. Walker, Esq., President of the Allegheny Gas Company, giving the action of the stockholders' meeting, at which resolutions were passed directing the city to take the works and pay for them within thirty days, or forfeit her rights under the arbitration. The communication also stated that, in accordance with these instructions, the deed had been prepared and would be handed over as soon as the money was paid.

Mr. MEGRAW moved to refer the paper to the Special Committee on Purchase of the Gas Works, in conjunction with the City Solicitor, to see what rights the city had, and to make some arrangements to provide the city with Gas Works, in case the present works were not secured.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON said if the gas people were going to keep their hands in the pockets of the citizens it was time that Council made some effort to free the city from these men who had their grapples on the citizens. The city ought to get authority from the Legislature during this winter to free the city from those sharks.

Mr. RIDDLE thought it was not necessary to get into a fume over the matter. The city had notified the Gas Company that they (Councils) were negotiating for the money, to pay for the works, and if the matter was taken into Court he thought there was not a Court of justice in the land that would not allow the city a just and reasonable time in which to secure the money. The company could not take such snap judgment.

Mr. MEGRAW said it looked as if the Gas Company wanted to take advantage of what they deemed their side of the law. He would stay and fight as long as there was a hair on his head before he would submit to the demands of a set of men who wanted to make a monopoly of the gas business. It looked "pretty rough" and he was in favor of going into some movement that would make the Gas Company not so proud.

Mr. SCHOYER said the Gas Company would give the city all the time it wanted if the company was allowed to divide the profits in the meantime as usual.

The Chair—"They don't say so here."

Mr. SCHOYER—"Well they would do that anyhow."

Mr. RIDDLE didn't think it was necessary to reopen the matter. Councils had done their part and he was still of the opinion that the city could secure time from the Court.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON thought if the city went on and negotiated the bonds, the money accruing, if not spent on the old gas works would build new and better works.

The motion of Mr. Megraw to refer to the Committee was then voted down and the papers received and filed.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. RIDDLE presented the report of Controller Brown, showing expenditures during October as follows:

1.	Salaries	$2 230 12
3.	Fire Department	3 409 84
4.	Printing	1,108 43
5.	Streets	3,853 98
6.	Wharves and Landings	89 72
8.	Police	3,582 98
11.	Water Works	8,812 55
13.	Gas	149 00
16.	City Property	31 03
17.	Health	60 00
	Total	$23,327 65

Mr. MEGRAW, from the Committee on Water, presented their report with resolutions recommending the location of fire plugs as recommended by the special committee having the matter in charge; also directing removal of fire plug on Spring Garden avenue, near Long alley, from the center of the sidewalk to the curb; also directing the laying of a twenty-one inch water main on Spring Garden avenue four hundred feet, provided the costs were paid by A. Reineman, Esq., he to receive the water rents in payment.

Report received and resolutions passed.

NEW SURVEYS.

Mr. HUCKESTINE presented the report of the Survey Committee, containing matters of business, disposed of as follows:

Resolution directing the Street Commissioner, with the City Engineer, to remove obstructions and open Ferry lane; referred back to the Survey Committee, with instructions to report upon the expediency of opening the same. Resolution directing the Street Commissioner to remove all obstructions on south end of Bidwell street, and open out the same to its full length: (this opened the street out over the Fort Wayne Railroad tracks across to Washington avenue); passed. Ordinance for the extension of Beaver avenue, from Strawberry lane to New Brighton road. The ordinance was passed to its first reading, the rules not being suspended. Ordinance for the opening of Charles street, from Taggart street to Perrysville Plank Road; referred back to the committee. Ordinance for opening, widening and straightening of Iten street; passed finally. Ordinance for opening of Rhine street; passed to first reading. Ordinance for opening of Prospect street; passed finally. Ordinance for opening of Milroy avenue; passed finally. Ordinance for opening of McClure avenue; laid over. Ordinance changing name of Beaver road to McClure avenue; passed finally. Plan of grade for Prospect street; approved.

Mr. SCHOYER presented the report of the Railroad Committee, recommending the passage of a resolution directing the Mayor to enforce the ordinances in force against allowing the use of railroad whistles in the city limits, and prohibiting the stoppage of trains across Washington avenue. Also, an ordinance prohibiting persons from trespassing upon cars, the idea being to prevent the stealing of rides on freight trains within the city limits, from which so many accidents have occurred. Report received, recommendation adopted and ordinance passed finally.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON presented the report of the Street Committee. The only resolution was one authorizing the awarding of the contract for a stone retaining wall on Howard street. The resolution was voted down. The papers accompanying the report were disposed of as follows:

Report of viewers on regrading and repaving of Jackson street, reporting that the improvement was part local and part of general benefit, accompanied by the ordinance relating to the matter; laid over. Ordinance for grading Vinial street; passed. Ordinance for plank walk on Charles street and Pusey's Lane; passed. Ordinance for opening Preble avenue; laid over. Report of viewers in opening Wilson and California avenues; ordered to be filed in the Engineer's office. Profile of grades of "L" street, Ford street, Peach alley and Relief alley, approved. Report of viewers on opening of Preble avenue; affirmed.

Mr. A. PATTERSON, from the Committee on City Property, presented an ordinance making it unlawful to remove sand or gravel from South avenue under a penalty of from $5 to $50 without permission from the Wharfmaster. Passed.

Also, a petition for opening of Hopkins alley. Referred.

Mr. SWEENY, a remonstrance against confirmation of report of viewers on opening of Preble avenue. Referred.

Mr. A. PATTERSON, a resolution for a gas lamp on Hamblin street. Referred.

Mr. HARTMAN, a resolution for repairing Beaver avenue, Eleventh ward. Referred.

A number of petitions and resolutions from C. C. which had been referred to their appropriate committees, were taken up and concurred in, except the resolution relative to Knap's battery armory, which was laid over.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK .... President.
ROBERT DILWORTH .... Clerk.

At eight o'clock this branch got into working order, with the following members in attendance: Messrs. Ackley, Brown, Beineke, Bown, Cooke, Cochran, Eberhardt, Graham, Hastings, Kreps, Kicker, Kreiling, McNeill, Price, Painter, Rigby, Smith, Stedeford, Strouse, Snaman, Schmidt, Seiling, Voegtly, Wettach, Walter, Weaver and President Slack.

Minutes read and approved.

The chair read a communication in reference to the gas works—similar to the one presented in Select Council.

Mr. VOEGTLY moved to refer it to the Finance Committee. Carried.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. SMITH, petition for the opening of a street in the Tenth ward, beginning at New Brighton Road to Woods Run Road, at or near Mrs. Hartman's barn. Referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. EBERHARDT, petition for the vacation of a small portion of Perry street, as it has been re-located by connecting Perry street into the Troy Hill road. Signed by Valentine Petereins. Referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. RIGBY, petition from James Simpson for permission to erect a frame building on Jackson street. Received.

The same, an ordinance granting the above prayer of James Simpson. Passed.

Mr. COCHRAN, an ordinance permitting Alex. Chambers to erect a frame carpenter shop on Franklin alley, Fifth ward. Passed.

OPPOSED TO REDUCING WAGES.

Mr. GRAHAM, resolution requesting the Street Committee to rescind their action in reducing the wages of the laboring men in their employ. Passed.

Mr. COOKE, resolution for the repairing of the ferry landing at Chartiers street. Referred to the Street Committee, with power to act.

Mr. GRAHAM, petition for reduction of sewer assessments. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. RIGBY, resolution for flag stone crossing on Taylor avenue, at Palo Alto street. Referred to the Street Committee.

The same, resolution for repaving and recurbing of Middle alley. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. COCHRAN, of the committee of conference reported in favor of referring the ordinance repealing an ordinance for a sewer on Manhattan street, to the Street Committee. Adopted.

Mr. RIGBY, petition from Mrs. Wood for exoneration of sewer assessments. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. HASTINGS, resolution for a gas main on Kerr street, Ninth ward. Referred to the Gas Committee.

Mr. EBERHARDT, resolution compelling the contractor for the Perry street sewer to proceed according to his contract. He said that the contractor was going through private property, which he had no right to do under the contract. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. WEAVER, resolution to pay the Woods Run M. E. church $60, being half cost of lying gas main. Referred to the City Property Committee.

Mr. WALTERS, of the conference committee on the petition for permission to put a fancy gas lamp at the corner of Federal street and North avenue, reported in favor of granting the prayer of petitioner. Adopted.

Mr. MCNEILL, a resolution of exoneration of the parties furnishing city water works with coal from paying wharfage. Referred to the Wharf Committee.

REVENUES.

Mr. COOPER, of the Market Committee, showed the following receipts for October:

Clerk of Market	$2,943 24
Second ward Scales	500 61
Diamond Scales	305 76
Total	$3,749 61

Received.

PRINTING.

Mr. SMITH, of the Printing Committee, reported that the appropriation is $150 short of paying all the bills, and they present a resolution instructing the Controller to make a transfer of that amount from the appropriation No. 9 to the printing appropriation. Report received and resolution passed.

SANITARY.

Mr. WALTERS, of the Health Committee, presented the report from that Committee, showing that during the last month 85 nuisances were abated. Number of permits granted 18. The amount received was $18 for permits and $10.50 for dumping tickets; total $28.50.

The report of the Meat Inspector showed that during October he had condemned 200 pounds of beef, one head of cattle, one calf, and eighty head of sheep. Received.

GAS.

Mr. BROWN, of the Gas Committee, presented the report, with a resolution for the erection of the following lamps, viz.: To lay a one inch pipe from Federal street to corner of Centre and Rose alleys (about 100 feet) and place a lamp there; a lamp on Lincoln avenue, between Allegheny avenue and the western extremity; a lamp corner of Allegheny avenue and Ward street; corner of Ward and Bidwell streets; corner of Grantham street and Carlisle alley; on Allegheny avenue, midway between Cabinet street and Pennsylvania avenue. Report received and resolution adopted.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.

Mr. PRICE of the Wooden Building Committee reported in favor of granting the prayer of the following petitioners:

Petition of Wm. McKing, to erect a frame stable on Saw Mill alley, Fourth ward; petition of H. R. Davis, to erect frame stable on rear of lot 166 Ridge street, Fifth ward; Petition of W. H. Cullen, to erect a frame wagon and blacksmith shop on Fayette street, and petition of Wm. Werde, to erect a frame stable on lot 218 Warner street, Sixth ward. Report received and ordinances granting prayer of petitioners passed finally.

Mr. BROWN, resolution for a gas lamp corner of Madison avenue and Concord street, where the committee think necessary.

Mr. GRAHAM, from the Board of School Controllers, a petition requesting the Councils to furnish the City Superintendent an office in the City Hall. Referred to the City Property Committee.

THE WATER WORKS.

Mr. PAINTER, resolution instructing the Committee on Water to examine and report on the condition of the foundation of the new boilers at the water works. He stated that it had been charged that the work had been improperly done. Referred to the Water Committee.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Ordinance changing the place of holding election in the Tenth ward. In S. C. October 9th, passed first reading; C. C. Nov. 13th, passed finally.

Ordinance for a lateral sewer on Washington street, from Madison avenue to North street. In S. C. Oct. 9th. passed; C. C. laid over. C. C. Nov. 13th, laid over indefinitely.

Resolution for the erection of an armory for Knap's battery. C. C. Oct. 17th, passed; S. C. same date, non concurred; C. C. Nov. 13th, adhered to former action.

Select Council business was then taken up, and all concurred in except the petition for the repeal of the ordinance for the grading of Benton street, which in S. C. was received and filed, in C. C. non-concurred, and referred it to the Street Committee.

On motion, adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening Mr. John McCullough appeared as "Hamlet." There has been so much said and written of this play that hardly much is left untold. It certainly must be gratifying to the gentleman to find an appreciative and highly intelectual audience to greet him on his first appearance in this character in this city. We have seen many "Hamlets," but after Booth give us McCullough. Higher praise we could not bestow. Mr. McCullough is no mere follower of tradition. He has chosen his own conception, and gives it as he believes it. In the interview with the "Queen" he rose to sublimity, and the burst of applause that greeted him was a sufficient attest that his acting was fully appreciated. Mr. McCullough, aside from his splendid acting, understands the handling of the sword, which he does with no small ease and grace, and which adds greatly to his impersonation. Mr. Gotthold played the "Ghost" in no affected manner, and challenging criticism by his departure from certain rules, and giving the character some token of life. This evening benefit of Mr. McCullough.

LIBRARY HALL.—This evening Tommaso Salvini, the greatest living actor of the world, will appear, through the liberality and enterprise of Mr. Beamer, as "Sullivan" in "David Garrick." As the play is to be enacted and spoken in Italian, we append a substance of the plot as given by an exchange: The play is very like the "David Garrick" we have seen here in English. "Sullivan" is a distinguished actor, and "Zelia" is a daughter of a London merchant, who falls in love with him. Her father discovers her unhappy passion, and seeks "Sullivan," tells him of it, and offers him a large sum of money if he will quit London. "Sullivan" refuses, but promises the father that he will cure his daughter of her love of him. He attends a dinner at the house, intending to disgust "Zelia" by feigning drunkenness. When he is presented to her, however, he recognizes the girl that he has loved for months, and whose lovely face was his constant inspiration. It seems a cruel, hard task to keep his word, and to disgust her whom he loves, and who, he now knows, loves him, yet he bravely goes through it. He goes to dinner, pretends to get roaring riotous, quarrelling drunk, and succeeds in disgusting "Zelia." An accident, however, afterward discovers to her the deception, and she seeks him at his rooms, whither she is followed by her father, and after much tribulation their love is made happy. This is a brief sketch, and leaves out the underplot, and all except the two principal figures.

This play, from its very nature, is melo-dramatic, and will be given as a criterion to judge of the immense contrasts between the characters of "Sullivan" and "Othello." Expectation is great of the famed actor and great preparations have been made by the fair sex to witness the interesting event of his debut in the Smoky City. Much as may be said of him, the press throughout the country state, that no pen can depict his real power and genius as an actor. Robert Browning says of him that he is the greatest living actor. Intellect and beauty will hold forth this evening at Library Hall, and that the appearance of Salvini will be the dramatic event of the season there can be no doubt.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Sharpley, Sheridan & Mack combination gave another of their very good, very funny performances last evening. Their programme comprises everything funny, and since they have appeared, the janitor of the Academy has hired a small warehouse to put buttons in that he has picked up in the house after their performance. Go and hear them and shake off the effect of dull times.

SPREADING FALSE REPORTS.

A New York "Times" Correspondent Whose Vivid Imagination Supplies His "Facts"—A Good Chance to Make an Involuntary Emigrant.

Ever since the commencement of cloudy days in manufacturing circles, the New York *Times* has been furnished with sensational "news" concerning the situation in Pittsburgh, in which the "special correspondent" has been drawing the most fearfully doleful pictures of the situation in Western Pennsylvania, and especially in and around Pittsburgh. If half of the evil imaginings of the special had proven true, the entire manufacturing, commercial and banking interests of Pittsburgh would have been bankrupt long since. The very exaggeration of his statements, however, prevented any special mischief as a result therefrom until a few days since, when the "special" pretended to give particulars and details. A sample of this kind was printed in the *Times* of Wednesday morning, in which mention was made of the suspension of Messrs. McVay and the other two banking institutions which followed. Instead of confining himself to the facts, the special plentifully intermingled them with fiction of the most startling character. In the same way also was made the announcement—the name being given—that one of the largest manufacturing establishments in Pittsburgh had been crowded into close quarters, and the proprietors were compelled to ask an extension from creditors—a statement which will be news to the creditors who have thus far only had occasion to call at the establishment to get their money. It is about time that the *Times* investigated its veracious correspondent, and exorcised a little more care in the statements admitted to its colums, or trouble will follow, not only to its correspondent but to itself. The correspondent thus far has kept himself exceedingly "shady," and it is well for his personal comfort that he has been enabled thus far to maintain his incognito. If the business of Pittsburgh is to be attacked by a scrivener who knows only enough to spread false reports, thinking them to be "spicy," it is about time that scrivener was taught a lesson.

WHILE HAVING A PLEASANT DREAM YOUR TEETH WILL BE EXTRACTED BY DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT, 278 PENN AVENUE.

If you suffer the least pain he will make you a set of teeth without charge. Best vulcanite teeth $12 to $15, better than others charge $20 and $25 for. tf

The Weber Piano
At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

"THE COMING EMPIRE."

Lecture of Hon. Tom. Fitch Last Night.

Hon. Tom. Fitch, of Nevada, who lectured last night at Library Hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, made his bow promptly at eight o'clock to a large audience. In personal appearance he very much resembles General Negley, our representative in Congress, but is somewhat larger in physique and fuller in the face. As an orator, he certainly upheld, in every respect, the reputation that preceded him, and, from the close attention that was betowed on his words, it was quite evident that the audience thoroughly, but quietly enjoyed everything that he said. He is a very eloquent, but not a very humorous speaker, and his every effort was turned toward describing, with all the power of well chosen words and finely rounded sentences, the glory and grandeur of "The Coming Empire"—the States on the Pacific slope. His address was a eulogy on the climate, productions and resources of Oregon, California and Nevada, and he vividly portrayed the bright future that awaited them. He designated them as the Treasure chamber of the world, which God had sealed and stamped as such, and where star-eyed Silence rocks young Discoverer. They were being developed by the railroads which had eaten their way from east to west, through the rocks of the Sierras, reminding one of the power of nitro glycerine and—Credit Mobilier. The Mormons were the pioneers of the coming empire. Before the conquest of California, and while Utah was part of the Mexican Republic, they settled beyond the bounds of civilization, and having no intercourse with the outer world they built up a thriving and prosperous city. Like the Kilkenny cats, they lived on each other, but grew fat. In their religion was twined the crescent of Asia with the cross of Christianity, and the philosophy of Socrates was mingled with the teachings of Moses. They accepted the Old Testament, but added to it the Book of Mormon, and read the New Testament in the light of the revelations of Joseph Smith. The Mormons, he said, were becoming ashamed of their polygamic life, and the Mormon problem called for the passage of no laws by Congress, but was solving itself. Every shriek of the locomotive in the gorges of the Wasatch sounded the death knell of polygamy. The speaker spoke at length of pioneers, literature and politics, and then concluded his lecture. Talking in a humorous strain, he said the pioneers were batchelors and vagabonds—as all batchelors are. As an illustration of one of the peculiar features of pioneer life he told the following. Bob. Bagaley was killed by a premature explosion. His remains were nailed up in a shoe box, and his comrades played a game of seven-up, to decide who should convey the sad news to the widow. Seven-up is a game played with cards. (Intense laughter). The loser deposited the box on a wheel-barrow and pushed it to Bagaley's late residence. He called the widow out and said:

"Does the widow Bagaley live here?"

"The widow Bagaley? No sir, she don't."

"Well, I'll bet you two dollars and a half she does."

"Does Robert Bagaley live here then?"

"Yes sir, he does."

"Well, I'll bet you five dollars he don't. Anyhow I have brought your husband home in this box, and after you look at him I think you'll conclude the only thing he needs is a coroner's inquest."

The next lecture of the Library course will be delivered next Monday night by John B. Gough.

CONDEMNING THE SITES.

How it is to be Done—The Matter to be Brought Before the Civil Courts.

The decision of Messrs. Mullet and Taylor, in reference to the most favorable sites for the proposed new postoffice, was the theme of considerable discussion in real estate circles yesterday, and the general impression seemed to be that the gentlemen had accomplished the perplexing task assigned them in a very satisfactory manner. The writer desiring some further information as to the mode of procedure that would be adopted in condemning the properties named, called upon United States' District Attorney Swoope, in search of information. That gentleman was found gracefully reclining in his easy chair in his private office studying the journalistic pictures of scenes in Court and apparently enjoying the humor of them as much as had been the case with the most interested spectator. He was affable as ever, and laying aside the papers, in answer to an inquiry as to how he proposed to proceed in condemning the sites, remarked smilingly, "I've not got my orders yet."

"I know that," responded the journalist "but when you do get them will you take the matter into the United States or our county Courts."

"Oh into the county Courts, I think, though I'm not positive that the act provides for that. I will simply present a petition asking the Court to appoint five viewers—I think the act designates five as the number—to appraise the property, and then forward their report to Washington. The Secretary can then make a decision and the Government can give bonds to the property owners, to secure them until the legal papers are made out, while the Government enters at once."

"Why, is there no appeal?"

"Oh yes, certainly. The appraisers go on with their work and make, under oath, an estimate of the value of the property—that is according to their judgment—not according to what it has once been bought for or could be sold for at fancy prices, but simply their idea of its real value. The property owner who don't like their appraisement can object and the Court will hear his objections and see that justice is done."

"When will you commence."

"The very moment I get orders, I'll proceed with my part of the work, and I judge the whole business will be done up promptly now that the Government has it fairly in hand."

Worthy of Attention.

On yesterday Mr. A. D. McKee, of No. 59 Market street, commenced a regular panic closing out sale of his entire large stock of dry goods. The rush indeed was surprising to behold. The store was one perfect jam of customers all day. And no wonder, for the bargains he offers in dry goods is something entirely without precedent in this city. He inaugurated this sale on yesterday, and he intends to continue it, for cash only, until his entire mammoth stock is sold out. He is really offering unequalified inducements. The stock consists of every thing imaginable in the dry goods line. There is everything to be found here in the line of fine and common dress goods; then there are sheetings, towels, handkerchiefs, fancy dress goods, etc. Now is the time to go there and secure bargains unequalled in the dry goods trade in Pittsburgh. Call and see for yourself, A. D. McKee, No. 59 Market street, (Barker's old establishment.

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the creditors of Ira B. McVay & Co., at their office, on Friday, November 14, at one o'clock, at which all persons interested are requested to be present.

The Weber Piano
At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

MEDICAL BUBBLES.

Columns would be required to enumerate the medical bubbles that have risen to the surface and burst since Hostetter's Stomach Bitters became the standard tonic of the Western Hemisphere. Boasts the most extravagant, fabrications the most preposterous, cant the most sickening, have in turn been employed to bolster up the worthless preparations that have from time to time been introduced, in the hope of dividing the field with that famous vegetable remedy. Signal failure has been the lot of each and all. The reputation of the Bitters as a preventive of epidemics, a stomachic, an invigorant, a general restorative, and a specific for indigestion, bilious affections, rheumatism, nervous debility, constitutional weakness, paroxysmal fevers, and all complaints to which the more sensitive sex are exclusively liable, is established upon the sure basis of more than twenty years' experience and can no more be shaken by the clap-trap nostrums of unscientific pretenders than the everlasting hills by the winds that rush through their defiles.

MARRIED.

LOUGEAY—IRVIN—On Tuesday evening, November 11th, 1873, by Rev. W. S. McKaig, R. P. LOUGEAY, Esq., and Miss ANNIE IRVIN, all of this city.

SIMERAL—SHOUSE—On Tuesday, November 11, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. T. A. McCurdy, assisted by Rev. John Cowl, JOHN A. SIMERAL and ANNIE H. SHOUSE, youngest daughter of Captain John Shouse, all of Steubenville, Ohio.

DIED.

TETLEY—On Wednesday morning, November 12, 1873, at 9:30 o'clock, EMILY GALLAGHER, daughter of Squire and Elizabeth Tetley, aged 6 years, 1 month and 13 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Grey's road, 30th ward, South Side, THIS MORNING, at 9:30 o'clock.

HORNISH—On November 12, 1873, HARRY F. HORNISH, son of L. B. and Elizabeth Hornish, grandson of S. P. and R. Collins, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, from West Penn Railroad depot, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

DUFFY—On Wednesday morning, at 3 o'clock, MARY E. DUFFY, in the 11th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, on the Steubenville pike, five miles from the city, THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

DIXON—Thursday morning, November 13, 1873, at 5 o'clock JOSEPH DIXON, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 317 Second avenue, TO-DAY, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HARPER—On Wednesday, November 12, MARTIN M. HARPER, son of Robert and Mary Harper, aged 3 years, 3 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Stanton avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny City, on FRIDAY, November 14th, at 10 o'clock.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER, 117 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

AT A PRICE WITHIN THE REACH of all—CHARLES' AIR-TIGHT BURIAL CASES. Warranted air-tight. For sale at my Undertaking Rooms, No. 131 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny City, Pa. Rights for sale. ISAAC CHARLES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America, ASSETS, $3,313,175.99. Insurance Co. of North America OF PHILADELPHIA. Losses adjusted and paid by WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Trees, Bulbs, Flowers, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens Small Fruits, HOLLAND BULBS, &c., Wholesale and Retail, Cut flowers in every design, by J. R. & A. Murdoch, 112 SMITHFIELD STREET. Catalogues free on application.

NEW MALAGA GRAPES—VERY choice—just received and for sale by the pound at Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., corner of Liberty and Ninth streets

NOTICE—THE FOLLOWING ORDINANCES relative to Street Improvements is published for information, in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of an Act of Assembly, entitled "a further Supplement to an act entitled an act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved March 20th, 1873:

SECTION 6. That no Ordinance for any improvement and no report of viewers shall be finally acted upon by both branches of Councils until at least one week after its presentation and publication in official papers authorized to do the city printing.

And will be presented to Councils for final action on Monday, November 24, 1873.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the erection of a Bridge over the Monongahela river, from a point near Brady street on said river to a point on the south side of said Monongahela river at mouth of 22nd street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That by virtue of the authority contained in the provision of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act authorizing the city of Pittsburgh to purchase and build bridges and for that object to borrow money and issue bonds," approved 19th of May, 1873, the construction of a bridge over the Monongahela river, from a point near Brady street on said river to a point on the south side of said Monongahela river, at the mouth of 22nd street, be and the same is hereby authorized and directed, under and subject to the provisions of said Act of Assembly and of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. That the erection and construction of the said bridge shall be in charge, and under the supervision of the joint Committee of Councils on Bridges, in accordance with a general plan thereof, to be prepared by the City Engineer, and submitted to, and approved by, said Committee.

SEC. 3. That said Committee are directed to negotiate with the owners of any property which may be necessary to be taken in the construction and erection of said bridge and the approaches thereto, and to report such negotiation to Councils for approval, and, if approved by Councils, said Committee shall perfect the same in the name of the City of Pittsburgh.

SEC. 4. That in case said Committee shall be unable to agree with the owner or owners of property as aforesaid, the same shall be taken and condemned under the provisions of said Act of 19th May, 1873.

SEC. 5. That said Committee shall cause to be prepared detailed plans for the erection and construction of said bridge, and do all other things necessary for the complete construction and operation thereof, in accordance with the general plan aforesaid, and make and enter into contracts for the work and materials therefor; *Provided*, that all contracts shall be made with the lowest and best bidder, upon sealed proposals in writing, after advertisement in the papers authorized to do the City printing, and in such other papers as the Committee shall think advisable, for at least thirty days before the time fixed for receiving the same, and all contracts for work or materials shall be upon terms of payment in cash, and all contracts shall be made in the name of the City of Pittsburgh, and shall be signed by said Committee, or a majority of them. Provided such plans and specifications shall first have the approval of Councils.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Controller to issue registered bonds, as authorized by the Act aforesaid, in sums not less than one hundred dollars, from time to time, as may be required by said Committee, to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars. Said bonds shall be signed by the Mayor, countersigned by the Controller, and sealed with the corporate seal of the City, and shall be payable in twenty-five years from their date, and bear interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually. Said bonds shall be sold by the Controller and Treasurer, at not less than their par value, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury, and credited to the Bridge Fund.

SEC. 7. Said Committee shall certify to the Controller, in writing, all claims approved and allowed by them, who shall certify to the Mayor for warrants for the amount thereof, payable from the Bridge Fund, if there is, at the time, sufficient money in said fund undisposed of, which warrants, when signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Controller, shall be paid by the City Treasurer from the money in said Fund; *Provided*, that the Controller shall not certify a warrant in payment of any claim, unless the same is accompanied by an affidavit by said claimant that the amount thereof is justly due, and that no member of said Committee, employe thereof, or other officer of said city, having any connection with erection of said bridge, are directly or indirectly interested therein.

SEC. 8. That the bonds issued for the construction of said bridge shall be paid by moneys realized by the collection of tolls for the use of said bridge, a schedule of which shall hereafter be adopted by Councils, and when said bonds shall be retired said bridge shall be forever free.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the opening of Broadway street from Hiland avenue to Negley avenue.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the opening of Broadway street from Hiland avenue to Negley avenue, therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Broadway street from Hiland avenue to Negley avenue to a width of 50 feet. The damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance, or part of Ordinance, conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

E. S. MORROW, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY EVENING, November 13, 1873.

There is very little change in our money market. Money is scarce and holders don't seem willing to part with it even at high figures. True, there has been no destruction of capital, but the aggregation of capital has ceased, and it is now distributed among the people. When confidence is again restored, money will come from the people, be again gathered together in large amounts, and then money will again be plenty. All we need to have easy money, is for all to have confidence in each other and our financial institutions.

In New York finances are brightening up wonderfully. Money is at 4 per cent. on call; stocks are advancing rapidly, and every one seems to be hopeful. As an instance of the advance in stocks, we refer to New York Central, which on Friday last was 77¾, and to-day 89—an advance of 11 per cent. in a week. A party buying 100 shares on margin, with an investment of $1,000, could have doubled his capital in one week. Profit enough surely.

Gold has shown a decided upward tendency to-day, being at one time 108⅜ and closing at 108.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Wed'ay.	Thurs'y.
Gold	107⅞	108
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	112⅝	113¾
5-20 1862	106½	107
" 1864	106⅜	107½
" 1865	107⅞	108
" 1865 new	110	110⅜
" 1867	111⅝	112⅜
" 1868—coupons	110	112⅜
10-40's—coupons	105⅜	106
Currency 6's	109½	109⅜
New 5 per cents	106	106⅜
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	86¾	89
Erie	41⅛	43
B. H. & E.	1⅛	1½
C. C. & I. C.	18⅜	19⅜
St. Paul	26⅝	28½
Do. preferred	49	51
Michigan Southern	66½	67⅞
Do. Central	77	78⅜
North Western Common	37⅛	38⅝
Do. preferred	58⅜	60⅜
Rock Island	87⅛	88⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	75	78⅜
Pacific Mail	30⅜	29⅜
Western Union Telegraph	55⅝	56⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	24⅛	25⅜
Union Pacific	17⅝	18½
Toledo & Wabash	39⅜	41⅜
Harlem	110	109
Chicago and Alton	91	92
Adams Express	82⅜	81⅜
American Express	53⅜	56⅜
U. S. Express	56	57
W., Fargo & Co. Express	62	63
I. C.		93
Fort Wayne	82⅜	82
Quicksilver	15	17
Canton	55	57
New Jersey Central	87	91
Hannibal & St. Joseph	17	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Wed'ay	Thurs'y.
Penna. Central	42⅜	
Reading	50	
Oil Creek	15	
Lehigh Valley	64⅛	
Central Transportation	36⅜	
Empire Transportation	48	
Penna. scrip dividend	50	

NEW YORK, November 13, 1873.

Money was more active late in the day at 7 per cent. The Associated Banks gained $800,000 in legal tenders. Sterling was quiet and steady at 106¾ for sixty days and 108¾ for sight. Customs receipts $221,000. Gold was firmer, closing at 108, after selling at 107⅜@108¼. Loans were 5, 7, 1-32 and 3-64 for carrying. The dual rate was 7 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $146,000. £45,000 foreign gold were received at the Assay Office to-day. Clearings $37,000,000. Governments were strong in late dealings, closing at the highest point of the day. State bonds were quiet and strong. The stock market was strong and higher, prices having advanced from ⅛ to 3⅜ per cent. At the close there was a reaction of ¼ to 1⅜ per cent. from the highest point of the day. Dealings were large, particularly in Western Union, New York Central, Lake Shore, Wabash, St. Paul, Pacific Mail and Union Pacific. Erie opened at 44, against 41⅞ at the close last night. After the first board the price declined to 42¾, with a recovery of ½ per cent. in late dealings. Investment shares were strong at an advance of 1@2½ per cent., Pittsburgh reaching 77, Fort Wayne 83, Michigan Central 80, D. L. & W. 90, and New Jersey Central 92. The decline in Pacific Mail in the afternoon was caused by a fear of privateers in case of war with Spain. The total sales between 12 and 2 o'clock amounted to 75,000 shares, of which 24,500 were Western Union, 5,700 Union Pacific, 4,300 Wabash, 1,700 Pacific Mail, 3,700 Ohios, 16,000 Central, 3,500 St. Paul, 400 do preferred, 15,000 Lake Shore, 400 Hannibal & St. Joseph, 1,500 Erie, 500 D. L. & Western, 300 C. C. & I. C., and 900 Northwestern.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 113¾; 5-20's of '62, 107; do of '64, 107½; do of '65, 108; do new, 110⅜; 5-20s of '67, 112⅜; '68, 112⅜; 10-40s, 106; currency sixes, 109⅜; new 5s, 106.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 86; Tennessee old, 67; do new, 67; Virginia new, 35; do old, 32; North Carolina old, 21; do new, 14.

Stocks.—Canton, 50; Western Union Telegraph Company, 56⅝; Quicksilver, 17; Adams Express, 78; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, 63; American Merchants, 58; United States, 57; Pacific Mail, 29¾; New York Central, 88⅜; Erie, 43; do preferred, 63⅛; Harlem, 109; do preferred, 112; Michigan Central, 78⅜; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 77⅝; Northwestern common, 38⅝; do preferred, 61⅛; Rock Island, 88⅜; Toledo & Wabash, 41; do preferred, 51; St. Paul, 28⅛; do preferred, 51⅛; Fort Wayne, 81; New Jersey Central, 91; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 10; Chicago & Alton, 92; do preferred, 94; Ohio & Mississippi, 25; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 68⅛; Burlington & Quincy, 90; Lake Shore, 67⅞; Panama, 10; Illinois Central, 89; Union Pacific, 18½; Central Pacific, 86½; Union, 75; Hartford, 1½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 89.

LONDON, November 13—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅜; for account, 92⅜@92⅝; 5-20's of '65, 95⅛; do. '67, 96⅛; 10-40's, 90⅛; new 5's, 90⅛. Erie, 36⅛.

PARIS, November 13.—The specie in the Bank of France decreased during the week 1,000,000 francs. Rentes 57f 32½c.

FRAKFORT, November 13.—U. S. 5-20's of '62, 92⅛.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 13, 1873.

Business generally continues dull, yet under existing circumstances and surroundings, it is all that can reasonably be expected. The necessaries of life are most in demand, and even for these, the inquiry, as a general thing, is mostly for small lots, and while there have been no important changes in values since the date of our last report, there is no mistaking the fact that the tendency is downward, shrinkage is the order of the day. As we have before stated, nearly all our merchants could increase their business largely, providing they were willing to sell on the same terms that prevailed before the panic, but with the exception of prompt short time buyers, they are, as a rule, refusing to sell only for cash, and people have to guage their purchases by the amount of ready money they have. It is worthy of notice in this connection that cash buyers are unable to obtain heavy discounts; in fact in not a few instances they are in a position to make the price.

APPLES—We can report a steady demand, but no change to note in prices; we continue to quote at $1.50@2.50 per barrel for common to fair, and $3@3.50 for prime to choice. Choice winter fruit is considered good property at present rates.

APPLE BUTTER—65@75c per gallon.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4½@5c per lb.

BEANS—Continue to come in freely, and stocks are accumulating, but prices remain unchanged at $2.25@2.75 ℔ bushel, as to quality.

BUTTER—There is a very fair demand, but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices remain as last quoted, 10@15 for common to fair; 18@22 for medium to good; and 25@28 for prime to choice roll.

CRANBERRIES—Fair to choice Jersey berries at $10@12 ℔ barrel. Alexander and Carey, $15@16.

CIDER—Is in fair supply, but quiet and unchanged, $6@9 ℔ brl, as to quality.

CHEESE—The market continues quiet, and prices remain unchanged; choice Ohio Factory, September make, 14@14½ to the trade, and 15@15½ in a jobbing way. New York Goshen, 14½@15. We are assured that the Ohio cheese is fully equal to that of New York in every respect; yet the latter is higher, because people are foolish enough to make a difference where there is no cause for it. The New York market has reacted slightly within the past day or two, but Liverpool is a shade lower.

CANNED GOODS—Continue dull, and in sympathy with almost everything else, prices are drooping; these may be classed among the luxuries, hence, the outlook is not near so good as it was, as the masses will be obliged to dispense with everything of this character, and be satisfied with the substantials. We are informed that prices are lower now than they have been at any time this year, but there is so little doing that it is impossible to give accurate quotations.

CARBON OIL—Continues dull and drooping, in sympathy with the raw material, and while prices are lower, there are no regular rates; standard brands may be quoted at 12@12½c per gallon by the car load, and 1@2c additional for smaller lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very quiet and unchanged. Apples, 6 to 8c, according to quality. Peaches, halves, 10@12.

EGGS—Fresh in light supply and firmer; sales at 27@28, with some dealers holding at 29 cts. Pickled eggs in good supply, and selling at 23@25 cts.

FLOUR—There is perhaps an average jobbing demand, but the market continues quiet, and prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote spring wheat flours at $6.50@6.75 for Wisconsins, and $7@7.25 for Minnesotas; $7.50@7.75 for fair to good red winters, and $8 for choice. New York was reported firmer, while Liverpool was quiet and unchanged. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—Trade continues quiet and devoid of anything specially new or important, the demand is confined wholly to supplying immediate wants, while as regards prices, there have been no changes since the date of our last report. Wheat is still quoted at $1.40@1.45 for fair to prime red; $1.48@1.50 for amber, and $1.53@1.55 for white. The mills here are buying sparingly, in consequence of the steady depreciation in the product, and orders from the country continue scarce. Oats weak and drooping; sales of prime white at 44 cts. cash; short time buyers, of course, are charged more, say 45@46. Shelled Corn is reported quiet and unchanged at 58 in elevator, New Ear Corn 48@57, and Old 57@58. Rye is dull—there does not seem to be any inquiry whatever; in the absence of sales we continue to quote at 80@85. Barley is also dull, as brewers generally have got about all they want for the present, particularly as it is declining at Chicago. Prime Penna and Ohio Fall quotable at $1.35.

GROCERIES—Business continues quiet, and while it is as brisk as could be expected, there is no disputing that the demand for goods is very much curtailed, although this may be attributed partially to the fact that our merchants, as a general thing, are selling only for cash, or to prompt responsible short time buyers. In regard to collections, some houses report a slight improvement, but remittances are by no means as prompt as they were before the panic. There is no doubt that in many instances payments are being delayed unnecessarily, but country merchants generally are disposed to meet their obligations at the earliest moment. Coffees are still reported dull, but importers seem determined to sustain prices, notwithstanding the panic; the indications, however, are, unless there is improvement in the demand very soon, that there will be a break, as stocks in first hands are large, and rapidly accumulating, and there is scarcely necessary to add that money is very tight. Sugars have undergone no change for the past two or three days.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 11¾c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 10½c; Standard A, 10½c; B, 10; Ex. C, 9¾; Franklin Ex. C. 9¾. Other Yellow Sugars, 7½ to 9½ as to quality.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 26@27; good to prime 25½@26c; fair, 23@24c. Roasted one lb. packages 30c; loose, 29½.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 75@78c; Prime 70 to 72.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina 9½; Patna, 8½; Rangoon, 7½@8.

HAY—Baled continues dull, and may be fairly quoted at $18@22 per ton on wharf and track, according to quality. Loose is selling from country wagons at $20@28.

HONEY—Is selling at 33@35c

HOMINY—Sales at $4.50@5.

MILL FEED—In light supply and firmer, although prices have undergone no quotable change: Middlings $1.25@1.40; Bran 80@90c.

NUTS—Chestnuts dull, $4@4.50 per bushel. Hickory Nuts, $1@1.50. Black Walnuts, 50@75c.

ONIONS—$2@2.50 ℔ brl.

POTATOES—Continue to arrive pretty freely, and with a diminished demand, the market is weaker, and prime Peach Blows can be quoted on track, at about 90c. Nearly all the store-keepers and many families have their winter's stock laid in, and this accounts for the falling off in the demand; mixed quotations at 65 to 75c, as to quality. Sweets $3.50@4.00 per barrel for Baltimores, according to quality, and $5.50@6 for Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, ℔ lb, 13, Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9½; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 11½; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 15½. Beef tongues, $7.50 ℔ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8½c. Bacon Rib Sides, 8¾c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 9½c. Mess Pork, $15.00 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tcs, 9, Do. half bbls, 9½c. Do. bkts 10c. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12c. Do in 5 lb. 11¾c. Do. in 3 lb. pails 12¼c ℔ pound. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 12¼. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¼. Ham Sausage, 10.

POULTRY—Live chickens continue dull but unchanged, 40@50c per pair. Dressed Chickens, 12@13c ℔ lb. Dressed Turkeys, 16@18.

PEAS—$1.75@2 ℔ bushel.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@3½c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ℔ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax Seed, unchanged at $1.85@1.90. Nothing doing in either Clover or Timothy.

WHISKY—Highwines, 92@93c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 13, 1873.

The Petroleum market continues very much depressed and in a panicky condition; instead of improving it seems to be growing wore and worse. There seems to be no inquiry whatever for refined, either for present or future delivery, and refiners say that even if they could get the raw material for nothing there is no margin or profit in the product, taking present nominal rates as a basis, say 13 to 13½ delivered in Philadelphia, equal to about 10@10½c here. If this is true, it follows that prices cannot go much lower, as the result will be, refiners as soon as they have filled contracts made prior to the panic will shut down, there is no other alternative. Crude is quiet and nominally unchanged; we heard of a sale in barges at 2½c per gallon delivered at works, and there is more offering at the same figure. Oil can be sold cheaper in barges than it can be delivered here by rail, because the cost of transportation is considerably less; the freight by river, if we are informed correctly, is about 20c ℔ brl, whereas by rail it is 35. The exports of refined from January 1st to November show an increase of about 50 ℔ cent. as compared with the same time last year, as will be seen by the following:

	1873.	1872.
New York, gallons	122,000,054	75,875,716
Boston, gallons	2,039,289	1,424,610
Philadelphia, gallons	71,698,784	49,118,811
Total from the U. S.	195,738,127	126,420,137
Same time, 1871		133,119,287
Same time, 1870		119,874,922

Barrels continue very dull, and prices are steadily declining; offered freely to-day at $1.75 for countries, and $1.85 for city make.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central Ref. Co.	John P. Logan	566
L. Irwin & Co.	Waring, B. & Co.	1,082
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, & Co.	601
P. Weisenberger	Warden, F. & Co.	694
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F. & Co.	428
J. W. McKee & Sons	E, Shalk	200
Total.		3,681

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvy	Vesta O. W.	388
McKelvy	Vesta O. W.	314
Stevenson	Peerless O. W.	316
Hutchinson	Penn O. W.	937
Bushnell	Lilly O. W.	452
Duncan	Liberty O. W.	240
Stevenson	Liberty O. W.	1,012
Fisher Bros.	Keystone O. W.	80
Bushnell	Keystone O. W.	472
McKelvy	Hutchinson O. W.	600
Fisher Bros.	Central O. W.	240
McKelvy	Cosmos O. W.	332
Fisher Bros.	Cosmos O. W.	83
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O. W.	837
Fisher Bros.	American O. W.	538
Total.		6,846

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, November 13, 1873.

CATTLE.

There has been some inquiry for prime shipping steers since the date of our last report, and as the supply of this kind was very meagre, the market is stronger, although prices are not quotably higher; the commoner grades are also selling more readily, but the supply is fully equal to the demand. There seems to be a better feeling, as it is thought by many that the market has seen its worst, that prices have touched bottom, although this, to say the least, is doubtful, as all depends on money matters, and the general restoration of confidence. There is nothing in the position of the eastern markets to justify any improvement here, and the light supply is the only foundation on which to base the improved feeling to which reference has been made; had the supply this week been near an average, we have no doubt but what prices would have gone still lower, and should there be a full supply next week it will be difficult to keep up present prices unless there is a very decided change for the better in the east. We append the following quotations as reported by some of our commission firms:

Ulery, Hamilton & Co.—Best 1,400@1,500 cattle, 5½@5¾; 1,200@1,300, smooth and fine, 4¾@5¼; 1,100@1,200, smooth and fine, 4@4½; common, 900@1,000, 3@3¾.

Hedges, Huff & Co.—Prime to extra, 5@5¾; fair to good, 4@4¾; medium, 3; fair to prime stockers, 3@3¾.

Orr, Williams & Co.—Extra 1,400@1,500 steers, 5¾@5¾; good to prime, 1,250@1,350, 4¾@5¼; common to medium, 1,000@1,100, 4@4.50. Bulls, stags and cows, 800@1,200, 3@4; stock steers, 800@1,000, 3 to 4.

SHEEP.

The sheep market continues exceedingly dull, and notwithstanding the supply is below an average, taking the past four or six weeks as a basis of comparison, the supply is in excess of the demand, and prices, as noted in our report of yesterday, are even lower than last week. Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, of which there have been none on sale, would have brought 5 cts; prime 90@95 lbs. 4½@4¾; 80@85 lbs, 4@4¼; 70@75 lbs, 3@3½.

HOGS.

With continued light receipts and a steady demand the market is growing stronger, and a still further advance has been established. Philadelphia hogs, within the past twenty hours, have advanced 5@10 cts per cwt, and may now be quoted at 4.15@4.25; Yorkers are also firm and tending upward; quoted at 3.85 to 4.12½, although as yet there have been but few sales made above 4 cts. The pens to-day were pretty well cleared, except of rough stock, for which there is not much inquiry at any price.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Nov. 13, 1873.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Wayne streets:

Acac., sorts	30a	40 lb	Oil, Anise		4.00 lb
2d select	50a	55 lb	Bergam	6.25a	6.50 lb
1st select	65a	68 lb	Cassia		2.70 lb
Acid, Citric	1.52a	1.58 lb	Castor	22a	24 lb
Oxalic	26a	29 lb	Lemon		5.50 lb
Tartaric	58a	60 lb	Linseed	1.00	1.05 gal
Alcohol	1.90a	2.10 gal	Neatsfoot	90a	1.50 gal
Aloes, Cape		20 lb	Olive	1.25a	2.00 doz
Barb		50 lb	" Qts	6.25a	6.50 doz
Socot		75 lb	" Pts	3.75a	4.50 doz
Alum	4½a	5 lb	Orange		4.25 lb
Amm., Aq	10a	13 lb	Origanum	70a	1.20 lb
Carb		25 lb	Pennyr'l	1.50a	2.00 lb
Arnica, Flor	20a	22 lb	Pepperm't	4.50a	4.75 lb
Assafoetida		55 lb	Sassafras	75a	80 lb
Bals. Copaib	98a	1.04 lb	Winterg		3.75 lb
Canada	75a	80 lb	Oss. Sepia		40 lb
Bay Rum	3.25a	3.50 ga	Pot. Bi Carb		80 lb
Bis. Sub car		4.40 lb	Bi Chrom		20 lb
Sub nit		3.50 lb	Bromide	1.05a	1.15 lb
Blue Mass		90 lb	Chlorate	46a	50 lb
Vitriol	14½a	15 lb	Iodid	5.75a	6.00 lb
Borax, ref'd	23a	25 lb	Quinine	2.70a	2.80 oz
Brim., Roll	4½a	5½ lb	Root, Gent		12 lb
Flor. sulph	5a	6 lb	Gin. E. I.		18 lb
Buchu	17a	25 lb	Gin. Jam.		35 lb
Calomel Am		1.70 lb	Ipecac P		1.88 lb
Camphor ref	31a	37 lb	Jalap P		90 lb
Camwood	7a	9 lb	Rhubarb	1.25a	1.50 lb
Chamo. Ger		60 lb	" Pow	1.25a	1.50 lb
Rom		47 lb	Sar. Hond		55 lb
Chloral Hyd		2.50 lb	Sar. Mex		40 lb
Chloroform	1.20a	1.30 lb	Senega		1.25 lb
Cincho. Pale		80 lb	Spigelia		40 lb
Red		1.30 lb	Val. Eng.		38 lb
Yellow		38 lb	" Ger.		25 lb
Coch'neal	80a	90 lb	Saffron Am.		1.25 lb
Copperas	2a	3 lb	Sal Ammon.	15½a	17 lb
Cream Tar.	47a	50 lb	Epsom	3a	4 lb
Cubebs	18a	20 lb	Glauber	2½a	3 lb
Dovers Po'd		1.94 lb	Rochelle	34a	36 lb
Ergot	40a	48 lb	Soda	3½a	4 lb
Ether, Nit.	40a	46 lb	Seed, Can'y	6½a	7 lb
Sul	68a	73 lb	Cardam		2.86 lb
Ex. Logw'd		11 lb	Hemp	7¾a	8 lb
Liqu. Cal.	48a	50 lb	Mustard		25 lb
" Ital		28 lb	Senna, Alex		25 lb
Fustic	3a	4 lb	E. I.		22 lb
Glycer. Pure	35a	44 lb	Tinnev		25 lb
Bowers'		65 lb	Shellac	65a	75 lb
Indigo, Man	1.15a	1.35 lb	Soap, Castile	12½a	16 lb
S. F.	1.20a	1.40 lb	White	18a	23 lb
Iodine		8.50 lb	Soda Ash	4½a	5 lb
Iodoform		1.50 oz	Bi Carb	7½a	8¼ lb
Juniper Ber	7a	9 lb	Strych. Cry.		1.75 oz
Logwood	2½a	3½ lb	Pulv		2.00 oz
Madder	17a	19 lb	Sugar Lead.	22a	30 lb
Magnes. Cal	80a	1.00 lb	Turpen. Spts	54a	62 gal
Carb	35a	40 lb	Var., Coach	1.88a	4.00 gal
Manna, Fla.		60 lb	Copal	1.25a	2.00 gal
Morph. Sul.	5.70a	6.00 oz	Damar	1.50a	1.80 gal
Nit. Silver.		1.05 oz	Japan	80a	1.30 gal
Opium		9.25 lb	Venet. Red	2½a	4½ lb
Powd.		12.38 lb	Whiting	1½a	2 lb

New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, November 12.—There has been rather more inquiry for this staple, but the demand cannot be called very general as yet: the tone of the market is perhaps rather more satisfactory; the inquiry has been mainly for fleeces: of these about 150,000 lb have been disposed of at variable prices, considerable below those prior to the panic; the arrivals have been very light of all descriptions, and there has been but little pressure to sell in view of the moderate stock. We note sales of 40,000 lb spring California scoured, 80c, 5,000 lb Medium Full, 28c, 2,500 lb Inferior Oregon at 35½c, 24 bales very Ordinary do. at 25c, 6,000 lb. Nevada at 33c, 75,000 lb. X and choice Ohio fleece at 45@52c, 20,000 lb. Michigan do. at 45c, 50,000 lb. X and XX Michigan fleece on terms not made public, and 30,000 lb. Cape at 33c. We quote as follows:

Domestic fleeces—New York, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin—Saxony fleece 48@50c, three-quarter and full blood Merino 46@48c, half blood fleece 45@47c, quarter blood fleece 44@46c, common fleece 40@43c, combing fleece 57@60c.

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia—Choice selected Saxony fleece 53@58c, Saxony fleece 50@51c, ¾ and full blood Merino 48@51c, half blood fleece 48@50c, quarter blood fleece 45@47c, common fleece 41@44c, combing fleece 60@62c.

The Sugar Refiners.

The American Grocer, N. Y., says: The refiners think that prices have now touched their lowest point, and a reaction must soon take place. From 11¾c for crushed, powdered and granulated before the panic to 10¾ cents now is a great decline. The new rule of the importers, requiring cash instead of giving fourmonths as heretofore, taken with the scarcity of money, is compelling refiners to curtail their product. This will necessitate either a reduction of wages of their hands or their discharge. It is a bad season to discharge men, and the refiners do not wish to do that. The thirty five refineries in this vicinity employ about five thousand hands, at an average pay of $45 a month. This is certainly little enough for any man to live on, and they could not even do that if they were not mostly Germans, and hence very economical. It is probable, however, that some refiners will feel compelled either to reduce pay or discharge hands. A result of decreased production will be to reduce present stocks very rapidly, and as the trade is buying only from hand to mouth, prices are expected to be better before long.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Cotton firm at 14⅞c. Flour in fair demand; superfine Western and State $5.00@5.50; common to good $5.70@6.30; good to choice $6.25@7.00; white wheat extra $7.00@7.20; extra Ohio $5.65@8.25; St. Louis $6.25@10.50. Whisky firmer at 91½@92c. Wheat in fair demand; receipts 73,000 bush; No 3 spring $1.20@1.31; No 2 do $1.31; No 2 Milwaukee $1.35@1.36; Iowa spring $1.30@1.35. Rye, Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn in good demand; prime western mixed afloat 61@64c; common do 55@6c. Oats firmer; receipts 10,000 bush; western mixed afloat 46@47½c; white 48@50c. Eggs firm at 27c. Coffee dull at 19@22½c. Hay, Hops and Groceries quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull and nominal; crude 6@6½c; refined 14¾@14½c. Turpentine quiet at 38@40c. Pork dull at $14.75. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats firm at 8½c. Lard weak at 7⅞@8c. Butter and Cheese unchanged.

CHICAGO, November 13.—Flour: demand fair and market firm at unchanged prices. Wheat: demand active and prices advanced, but closed below prices; No 1 spring $1.03; regular $1.00; Northwestern No 2 95½@97½c. Closing at 95½c cash or seller December; 99c@$1 seller January; No 3 do 90@90½c; rejected 83c. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 40c cash or seller November; 37½c seller December; 40¼c seller January; rejected 35c. Oats fair demand and unchanged; No 2 30½c cash or seller December; rejected 28@29c; choice white on track 33c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 2 68c. Barley quiet and weak; No 2 $1.21; No 3 $1.03. Provisions: demand fair and market firm. Pork steady with a moderate demand at $11.75. Lard: demand fair and prices advanced for future; $12 seller January; $7.35@12.50 seller February. Lard steady; seller January; held at 7⅝@7.60; seller February. Bulk Meats: demand fair and market firm; generally held higher; sales of shoulders at 4c for packed; 3½c for loose; 15 days in salt, seller December; short rib middles, sales at 5⅝@5c for packed; 4½c for loose. Bacon; short clear, seller December, 5¾c. Green Meats: demand fair and market firm; hams 6@7c; heavy and light shoulders, 3½c. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 87c. Freights to Buffalo 6c.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—Corn dull; mixed 70c; white 73@75c. Oats 53@55c. Sugar dull and drooping; fully fair 7½c; prime to strictly prime 8@8½c. Molasses dull and lower; centrifugal 42@48c; prime 50@52c; fair 47c. Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 14¾c; low middlings 13½@13¾c; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13@13¼c; low middlings to strict low middlings 14@14½@14¾c; good middlings 16¾@16½c; the bulk of the sales were on a basis of 14¾c low middlings; receipts 7,078 bales; exports to continent 3,928; stock 83,883.

CINCINNATI, November 13.—Cotton in better feeling at 13@13¾c. Wheat quiet at $1.25@1.28. Corn steady at 45c. Oats steady at 32@40c. Rye and Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries steady. Provisions firmer; Pork firm at $12@12.50. Lard steady; steam, 7@8c at 6½c; kettle 7@7¾c. Bulk meats firm at 4¼@4½c; shoulders 3½c; clear rib 5½c; clear 5¾c. Bacon in better demand; shoulders 5@5½c; clear rib 6c; clear 6½@6¾c. Green meats firm at 3@3½c. Hams: sales at 7@7¼c. Whisky firm at 87c.

LONDON, November 13.—Tallow, 41s. Turpentine, 31s@31s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, November 13.—Cotton a shade firmer; middling upland 8⅛d; Orleans 8⅝d; sales of 12,000 bales; American 10,400 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 11s 10d@12s 2d. Flour 27s@28s. Corn 32s 9d. Pork 71s. Lard 43s 6d. Cheese 67s.

ANTWERP, November 13.—Petroleum: refined 38¾f.

BALTIMORE, November 13.—Flour in improved demand but unchanged. Wheat steady; choice white $1.63@1.61; Ohio and Indiana $1.30@1.40. Corn dull at 60c. Oats weak at 45@49c. Rye 80@90. Provisions in improved demand. Pork $13 50@15. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6c; clear rib 6½c. Bacon irregular; shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 7@7½c. Hams and lard unchanged. Western butter scarce and firm; good to choice roll and tub 25@30. Coffee dull at 20@22c. Whisky very dull at 91½@92c.

TOLEDO, November 13.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat active and prices advanced: No 3 white Wabash $1.38; amber Michigan cash $1.34@1.35½; seller December $1.35@1.36; seller January $1.40; No 2 red cash $1.30@1.31. Corn active; high mixed cash 43@43½c; seller December 41@45½c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 1 37c; No 2 34½c. Clover seed $4.65.

MILWAUKEE, November 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1.07½; No 2 $1.02. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 31c. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 40c. Rye: demand fair and market firm; No 1 66c. Barley dull and nominal; No 1 $1.30.

LOUISVILLE, November 13.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer at 57@62c. Oats quiet at 40@45c. Pork $13.50. Bacon; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib sides 6⅝c; clear 8⅛c. Hams 9@10c for packed. Lard in tierce 7¾@8c; kegs 8½. Bulk meats and green meats quiet and nothing doing. Whisky steady at 87c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.—Flour dull and declining; superfine $4@4.50; extra $5@5.50. Wheat dull and declining; red $1.45@1.55; amber $1.55@1.61. Rye quiet at 75@80c. Corn quiet and steady; yellow 61c; mixed western 61@62c. Oats firm; mixed western 50@51c. Crude petroleum 10½c; refined 14⅝@14¾c. Whisky steady at 92c.

MEMPHIS, November 13.—Cotton: demand fair and market firm; good ordinary 13@11½c; strict do 12¼@12½c; low middling 13@13½c; strict do 13½c; middling 13¾c; strict do, 14@14½c. Flour dull at $6@7. Corn firm at 65@68c. Oats scarce at 48@50c. Bacon dull; shoulders 6¾c; sides 6½@6¾c. Bulk meats dull at 5¼@6½c. Lard dull and prices nominal.

NASHVILLE, November 13.—Cotton: demand good at full prices; 11½@12½c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Lard 8c. Bacon; shoulders 6½c; clear rib 7½c; clear 7¾c. Whisky firm at 95c.

OSWEGO, November 13.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1.40. Corn quiet at 55¼c. Barley dull; upper Canada $1.50.

CLEVELAND, November 13.—Wheat nominal; No 1 red $1.40; No 2 $1.30. Corn 51@53c. Oats dull at 40@42c. Petroleum unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Beeves: receipts to-day 1,380, making 1,820 for three days, against 2,460 same time last week; demand very moderate; prices about ⅜c on Monday, with common to prime native cattle selling at 7½@11¼c; common to fairish Texans 6@6½c; the sales include 4 cars Virginia steers, 5⅛ cwt, 8½c; 1 car, 5, 6 cwt, 8c; 1 car, 6 cwt, 8½c; 3 cars Ohio steers, 7 cwt, 9@10½c; 1 car, 7¾ cwt, 10c; 2 cars Kentucky, 7¾ cwt, 9½@10¼c; 2 cars, 6½ cwt, 9@9½c; 5 cars Illinois, 7 cwt, 9½@11½c; 2 cars, 6½ cwt, 8½c; 4 cars, 6 cwt, 8½c; 4 cars, 7¾ cwt, 9@11¼c; 10 cars, 7 cwt, 9½@11½c; 6 cars Texans, 5½ cwt, 6½c; 4 cars, 5 cwt, 6c. Sheep and lambs: receipts 7,000, making 20,500 for three days, against 7,760 same time last week; good stock wanted at fair prices, but common and inferior are dull and low; sheep ranged at 3¾ to 5½c; lambs 5½ to 7½c; a couple car loads very poor sheep sold at 3c. Swine: fresh arrivals 9,900, making 22,900 for three days, against 29,030 same time last week; the market has been improving since Monday, and closed with a firm feeling and an upward tendency at 4¾@4⅞c for live and 5¼@6¼c for city dressed.

BUFFALO, November 13.—Cattle: receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 612; tone of the market improved; all offerings disposed of; prices ⅛@¼c better; about 1,100 disposed of; sales of 96 Illinois steers, averaging 1,170 to 1,260 lbs, at $3.87½@5.50; 360 Indiana steers, 1,061 to 1,380 lbs, at $3.25@5.25; 110 Ohio steers, 1,144 to 1,511 lbs, at $4.25@5.50; 75 Canada steers, 1,081 to 1,122 lbs, at $3.70@4; 33 Texan steers, 1,150 lbs, at $3.20; 50 Michigan steers, 1,212 lbs, at $4.00. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,600; market fairly active at yesterday's prices; sale of 1,000 Michigan sheep, averaging 84 to 90 lbs, at $3.90@4.25. Hogs: receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 7,900; market active with light offerings, at 15@25c per cwt advance on yesterday's prices; sales of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio hogs, averaging 190 to 250 lbs, at $3.85@4.10.

CHICAGO, November 13.—Cattle: receipts 790 head, mostly common grades; market dull; fair to good steers sold at $4@4.85; choice $5@5.20; stockers $2.50@3.15; shipments 395 head. Hogs: receipts 21,098; market active, firm and higher; range $3.70@4.15; medium to good $3.80@3.90; choice $4@4.05; extra $4.10@4.15; shipments 7,336 head; packers are the principal buyers. Sheep: receipts 950 head; market dull and weak at $2.25@3.75.

CINCINNATI, November 13.—Hogs dull at $3.70@4.00; receipts 12,300 head.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Business continues quiet with manufacturers' agents, and the general jobbing trade is inactive. Large jobbing houses who are selling off their stocks at panic prices are still doing a very large business. A. T. Stewart & Co have marked down their goods in all departments, and announce that, in accordance with the notice given in September making a reduction in prices in proportion, they will continue promptly to reconcile all fluctuations of values for the benefit of their customers. Under the new order there is a rapid realization from sales, and buyers are numerous from all parts of the country. The market for cotton goods is quiet and steady with agents, but jobbing quotations are irregular. Dark fancy prints are in fair demand and scarce. Foreign goods are very dull.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The stage of water last evening was six feet ten inches, and about at a stand. Weather blustery and cold, with an occasional snow squall.

The Granite State arrived from Portsmouth. She had considerable difficulty in effecting a landing, in consequence of a high wind which prevailed at the time.

The Juniata departed for Cincinnati last evening with a good freight, considering the times, and a fair number of passengers. She will doubtless pick up something below.

The Comet, Captain Hare, is announced for St. Louis and intermediate points forthwith.

—The St. Louis Democrat of Wednesday says: Captain Robert Bailey and Robert Wright, Jr., pilots of the Nellie Peck, arrived at home here on Monday evening. They came by the Northern Pacific Railroad to Duluth, and thence by St. Paul. Captain Bailey gives us the following information: Left the Nellie Peck, on the 3d inst., lying at Standing Rock Agency, 100 miles below Bismarck, in a good harbor, and in good condition. After we left, all the crew was paid, and the watchman and engineer—Frank Mitchell—remained on board. Captain Andy Johnson has gone home to Leavenworth. River very low, ice gorged for five miles below the Peck, and far above. The E. H. Durfee is lying in a good harbor thirty miles below Bismarck. She was bound down. The Stockdale and Peninah are at Bismarck. The Josephine, upward bound, is reported frozen in at Swan Lake. This report was received from an Indian.

—The same paper also has the following: We learn that Captain Jo. Lloyd, while traveling on the rail from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, about five weeks ago, fell off the train, the result being a broken knee cap. He has been laid up ever since, and it is asserted that he will be a cripple for life. Captain Lloyd commanded the Commonwealth in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade, and is a brother-in-law of Capt. Ben F. Hutchinson, of this county.

—The new steamer Paragon, Captain Darragh, is announced for New Orleans early next month.

—The New Orleans Picayune, of Sunday, says, "There is a certain party addressing notes to captains of steamboats in port, asking for the sum of two dollars, and saying that she has five children who are starving, and that she has been obliged to sell her furniture to procure something to eat. This trick has been successfully carried out in several instances, and was attempted to be done again yesterday, when the boy who had the note in his hand was carried to the Harbor Station."

—A Louisville paper says: On Sunday evening when the marks at the head of the canal showed 4 feet 3 inches on the falls, Captain Pink Varble, the Great Mogul of falls pilots, took the Arlington over in safety when she was actually drawing 4 feet 3 inches! This may look like a Munchausen yarn to a land lubber, but "old tars," who know Pink Varble's skill in his profession, only regard it as one of those clever things he can do when in a pinch.

—Yesterday's Cincinnati Gazette says: The Coal Valley came down from Pittsburgh light, and was to start back last evening with a tow of empty barges.... The Exchange left for Pittsburgh last evening with about 100 tons freight, and had engagements for metal above.

—Tuesday's Evansville Journal says: "Mr. A. W. Robinson, formerly river editor of the Cincinnati Times, was a passenger to this city by the Arlington. He is on a tour of observation and recuperation."

—A small Chicago built steamer passed Peoria a few days ago. The crew consists of 3 men. They intended to start for the Missouri and Yellow stone next spring to hunt, trap and mine.

—Captain Henry King is going to start the Phoenix in the Vicksburg and Sunflower River trade.

—Captain John M. Cloud, reported as having died at Shreveport, is recovering.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car lumber, J Harrison; 1 do, Heath & S; 1 do, R P Burgen; 1 do, S Pgh P M; 1 car s steel, Hussey W & Co; 4 do r copper, C G Hussey & Co; 1 do s iron, W Stone; 5 pails tobacco, Atwell & Lee; 12 cases tobacco, E Poertsel; 15 do, Watt L & Co; 1 car g tile, Akron S P Co; 167 sks oats, Keil & R; 5 bdls paper, Pgh P Mfg Co; 50 brls flour, D McMillan; 1 car paper, A McClure & Co; 44 brls g apples, Head C & Co; 4 do, 2 do cider, J C Buffum & Co; 1 car s pipe, J Reno; 12 brls d corn, 3 kegs butter, S F France; 12 brls sunds, P Duff & Son; 5 pkgs do, D Brien; 4 pkgs do, J Daub; 222 chairs, M Horn; 25 bxs candles, Shipton & W; 100 do, Arbuckles & Co; 16 bxs w glass, Knox K & Co; 61 sks oats, W J Steel & Co; 5 brls sunds, Voigt M & Co; 1 car s pipe, W Hutchinson.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R R.—5 brls alcohol, B L Fahnestock & Co; 10 do liquor, Milligan H & Co; 7 pkgs tobacco, E Poertsel; 4 cars flour, Owners; 5 do hams, E H Meyers & Co; 100 brls flour, John Wilson & Son; 1 car s iron, S Leisberger; 100 brls flour, F H Segmyer; 200 do, Shomaker & Co; 10 tres lard, H A Lane; 23 pkgs hams, F Sellers & Co; 24 brls apples, Head C & Co; 11 pkgs lard, 1 do beans, 3 do chestnut, 3 do a butter, Loh & C; 75 bxs cheese, 6 brls eggs, E Moye & Co; 3 pkgs butter, E Fox & Co; 105 brls apples, Voigt M & Co; 1 car oats, J A McClure & Co; Bricker & Son; 1 do potatoes, W McIntyre & B; 1 do, H F Benton; 1 do, S D Hill; 1 do, J E Pettitone; 30 doz brooms, Arbuckles & Co; 3 brls c nuts, J J Pettit & Co; 35 sks oats, 5 do onions, J Kremple; 60 do flour, C T Brown; 78 bxs cheese, Voigt M & Co; 99 bags barley, L G Graff & Co; 1 car potatoes, E Fox & Co; 127 kegs nails, McCandless Son & Co; 76 sks rags, McCullough S & Co; 75 do flour, A T Canfield; 51 bw flour, Laing & McK; 400 bxs cheese, Haworth & D.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—57 sks barley, Spencer, McK and Co; 23 sks oats, Samuel Hare; 213 sks oats, 10 sks rye, 4 sks rags, H J McCracken and Co; 18 sks rye, 19 sks oats, Spencer, McK and Co; 1 car hay, Crystal Glass Co; 102 bgs oats, 65 bgs feed, V H Nantker and Son; 130 ngs oats, J A Steel; 1 car hay, Schnelback and H; 1 car oats, 1 car hay, Hitchcock, McC and Co; 97 moulds, Braun and Co; 1 car cars, J W Fairley; 1 car do D G Stewart; 350 brls flour, Schomaker and Co; 25 sks oats, J Gangwisch; 100 brls flour, B H Voskamp and Co; 170 sks f seed, Thompson and Lyons; 86 bales hay, W H Guthrie; 1 car m feed, Hitchcock, McK and Co; 1 car corn in sks, Scott and Gisal; 50 brls flour, 100 sks do, Voegtly, K and Co; 20 brls bungs, Armstrong and Bro; 100 brls flour, T C Jekins; 48 bales straw, A Culbertson; 1 car feed, Newhall G and Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lime, Holmes & Co; 1 car staves, W L Burton; 1 do, J M Hemphill; 1 do, P Ruppert; 1 do, R Cordier; 1 do h iron, S F Duncan; 5 do oats, S S Clark; 3 do s pipe, C G McMillan; 3 pkgs cheese, A Egner; 25 brls cider, 17 sks potatoes, L L Beck; 3 do nuts, 44 brls apples, D Winters; 2 pkgs eggs, 10 do potatoes, H Lenz; 1 car hay, G Stewart; 27 hides, A Holsteine; 100 brls lime, J Dyer; 100 do, J Craig; 7 bales husks, Cameron & W; 23 sacks oats, Adams & K; 5 brls cider, P Irving & Co; 5 brls cider, Isaac Hippley.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—1 car oats, D Wallace; 3 do corn, S C Bartlett; 1 car oats, Jno Rose, 1 car barley, Young and Booth; 1 car oats, Carroll and Thorne; 1 car oats, Nantker and Sons; 2 cars corn, J Hammond; 1 car corn, J Dalton; 1 car oats, S B Floyd and Co; 1 car oats, L G Graff and Co; 1 car oats, 1 car corn, Houck, McC and Co; 1 car barley, Norton and Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—17 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 5 do, A V R R; 8 do, A O W; 7 do l stone, Carnagie K & Co; 30 do, Shoenberger & B; 3 do d stone, Howard & Co; 5 do stone, J L Lowry.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. P. R. R. LESSEE.

Furnace.o	1	J W Porter.m	1
	1		5

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger B & Co.o	3	Morris B & D.o	2
Isabella Furnace.o	6	McKnight D & Co.o	3
Total			14

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J W Porter.m	2	W C Childs.m	2
J Moorhead.m	1		
Total			5

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

W Smith and Son.m	1	Nimick and Co.m	2
Total			3

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Choice Stock of Body Brussels. Splendid Assortment Tap Brussels. Fine and Medium Price Ingrain Carpet. Rag, Cottage and List Carpet. Hearth Rugs and Door Mats. New Stock Druggets, Crumb Cloths, Cocoa Mattings, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Curtains and Cornices, Camp Chairs.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

McKEE'S PANIC SALE OF DRY GOODS COMMENCED Thursday, November 13. THIS SALE FOR CASH ONLY. A. D. McKEE, No. 59 Market St., BARKER'S OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE. ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD....Lessees and Managers. BENEFIT OF JOHN McCULLOUGH, TO-NIGHT—THE GRAND BILL, CORIOLANUS. Saturday Grand Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LAST THREE NIGHTS of the inimitable Comedian SAM SHARPLEY, And the GREAT TRIPLE ALLIANCE, SHARPLEY, SHERIDAN & MACK'S COMBINATION. An entire change of Bill. Reserved seats can be secured at Hale's Music Store, No. 103 Smithfield street, and at the Academy Box office. MATINEE SATURDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. V. E. BEAMER....Manager. MONDAY, November 17th, and during the week, Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. LIVING HEROES. The original Scouts of the Plains, BUFFALO BILL....Hon. W. F. Cody. TEXAS JACK....J. B. Omohundro. WILD BILL....J. B. Hickok. A TRIBE OF WILD INDIANS. The world renowned Danseuse, the "Peerless" M'LLE MORLACCHI, And a full Dramatic Company in the great Drama of BORDER LIFE. No advance in prices.

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LIBRARY HALL. THE TRUE AND ONLY Mrs. JARLEY Will exhibit her Unrivaled and Unique Collection of WAX WORKS, AT LIBRARY HALL, On Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, November 18 and 19. In reappearing before the people of Pittsburgh, after an absence of several years, Mrs. JARLEY takes pleasure in announcing that Queen Elizabeth, Maid of Athens, Jack Sprat, Jasper Packlemerton, of atrocious memory, Captain Kidd, Lindley Murray, and the many other villains, whose names will always be held up by her as a warning to posterity, are in a vigorous state of preservation, and she would beg leave to assure the public that the additions to the Caravan will not bring the blush to the cheek of any young person, but will instruct and amuse all. ADMISSION....$1 00. No charge for reserved seats. Tickets for sale by D. P. Work, 91 Smithfield street, commencing Thursday, Nov. 13.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES. SEASON OF 1873-74. The great American Temperance Advocate, JOHN B. GOUGH, Will deliver his new and brilliant lecture on Monday Evening, November 17th. SUBJECT: "NOW AND THEN." Prelude by the Great Western Orchestra from 7 to 8 o'clock. TICKETS 75 CENTS—on sale at the Librarian's desk on day of lecture.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 29 and 31 FIFTH AVENUE. ALL BRANCHES OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC taught by the BEST MASTERS IN THE COUNTRY. The Early Fall Term begins September 8. Circulars at the office and Music Stores. Early application will secure a choice of hours.

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GAS FIXTURES. We have received from the best manufacturers of Philadelphia and New York, our new stock of GAS FIXTURES For the Fall trade, and we invite a comparison of the same with any that can be found in this city, which we will sell at very reasonable rates. Tate, Munden & Tate, 313 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH.

BROOM CORN—75 BALES CHOICE HURL, received. For sale by R. DICKEY & CO., 30 Water street and 30 First avenue.